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PARTY CONGRESS SET FOR 'FIRST HALF OF APRIL 86'

AU131829 Sofia BTA in English 1820 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 13 (BTA) -- A plenary session of the CC of the BCP was held here on February 12 and 13. It was attended by members and candidate members of the CC of the BCP as well as by members of the Standing Committee and the secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, ministers, first deputy ministers and leaders of the district people's councils, of economic corporations and combines, of the higher educational establishments and scientific research institutes and by outstanding scientists and specialists.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary of the CC of the BCP read an introductory speech on the preliminarily distributed report entitled "On Some New Views and Approaches in the Working Out and Realization of the Techno-Scientific Policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria". Statements were made by twenty-four participants including members and candidate-members of the CC of the BCP, Mr, Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, ministers, the chairmen of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the Medical Academy, rectors of the higher educational establishments and others. The final speech was delivered by Mr. Todor Zhivkov (Mr. Todor Zhivkov's report, opening and final speech will be published in the following several days). The decisions on the topics discussed were unanimously adopted.

The plenary session discussed the proposal for convening the 13th congress of the BCP. A decision was adopted for holding the congress in the first half of April, 1986. The adopted agenda of the congress includes a report of the CC of the BCP on the period between the 12th and the 13th congress and on the forthcoming tasks. The congress will also discuss theses on the work of the party, on the social, economic and cultural development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the 8th five-year period and on the tasks to be implemented in the 9th five-year period as well as on some basic development trends in the period till the year 2000. The congress will elect the central leading bodies of the party.

The secretary general of the CC of the BCP Mr. Todor Zhivkov will be the speaker of the congress. It was also decided for the report of the CC of the BCP and the theses to be published in advance.

The delegates of the congress -- one for every 350 party members -- will be elected at the district annual conferences of the party. The annual meetings and the conferences will be held from October 1, 1985 to March 10, 1986.

CC Decision Adopted

AU131831 Sofia BTA in English 1825 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 13 (BTA) -- After discussing in detail the introductory speech of the secretary general of the CC of the BCP, Mr. Todor Zhivkov entitled "On Some New Views and Approaches in the Working Out and Realization of the Techno-Scientific Policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria", the plenary session of the CC of the BCP, held on February 12 and 13, adopted a decision. In it the plenary session gives a high assessment and unanimously adopts the report and the introductory speech of Mr. Todor Zhivkov as a programme document of the Bulgarian Communist Party for an immediate realization of the techno-scientific revolution in Bulgaria and as a global strategy and practical programme for combining the advantages of socialism with the achievements of techno-scientific progress and for the successful resolution of the historic task -- the construction of the advanced socialist society in our country.

The techno-scientific policy worked out in the documents of the plenary session reveals new, still greater possibilities for promoting and broadening cooperation in this sphere with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and for the participation of Bulgaria in the international division of labour.

The plenary session expressed the conviction that the party, the state, the economic, scientific and public bodies and organisations, the working class, the farmers, the intelligentsia, the Communists, the members of the Agrarian Union, the youth and the whole people will direct their efforts and creativity towards the implementation of the tasks ensuing from the report and the introductory speech.

The implementation of these tasks must be the basis of the over-all work for the worthy meeting of the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

PARTY DAILY VIEWS STATE OF UNION SPEECH

AU111628 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Feb 85 p 7

[Georgi Todorchev, New York correspondent: "The Annual State of the Union Address"]

[Text] New York, 7 February -- In announcing the second term of his administration as "the second American revolution of hope and opportunities" U.S. President Reagan appealed last night to the U.S. Congress and to the American public to support his ideas and goals, so that the country's reorganization, which was begun, may be completed.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL and many other publications here today described the political, economic, military, and budgetary platform contained in the traditional annual report about the country's situation as an entirely conservative program. Before a joint session of Congress, government members, the Supreme Court, high-ranking administrative functionaries, and the diplomatic corps, the President submitted the legislative measures which he is intending to pursue in the coming 4 years and mapped out the trends of his foreign policy in the well-known spirit of the past.

Quickly glossing over the gigantic deficit in the federal budget, the President asked for support for his so-called tax reform which, according to the majority of experts, as well as congressmen, will benefit corporations and the rich even more so than the measures adopted during his first administration. The opinion was expressed in the State of the Union address that the state should be free of social, health, educational, municipal and other tasks, which should be entrusted to the sphere of private enterprise. The President declared that he would pursue his former policy of tax reductions for corporations, despite the fact that numerous large monopolies have practiced tax evasion for a long time. As Jessie Jackson, the black public figure, stated yesterday in a speech to congressmen, citing the example of the General Dynamics military monopoly, this corporation has profits amounting to over $2 billion annually and has not paid one cent to the tax authorities.

In addressing his audience the President spoke about the spirit of "new patriotism," about "traditional values such as faith, family, and good-neighborly relations" in his State of the Union address, but he failed to mention the question of racism in the United States. R. Reagan insisted that prayers should be reintroduced in schools, and promised a firmer attitude toward crime in the country, relying mostly on expanded prerogatives for the police and the courts of justice.

On the same day that New Zealand refused to receive American ships equipped with nuclear weapons, and the day that Robert Hawke, the Australian prime minister, during his visit to Washington, announced that his country refused to cooperate in testing MX missiles, the President of the United States declared: "Our alliances are stronger than ever." The State of the Union address does not even mention that two of the five NATO member-countries which were supposed to install new U.S. nuclear weapons on their territories, namely Belgium and the Netherlands, have failed to do so and are expressing their disagreement with Washington. An appeal was made to Congress to approve the military draft budget, without any reductions, which allegedly represent a "necessary element" in the preparation for and in the process of future Geneva negotiations. The voting on MX missiles this spring, the President said, will allegedly be of "decisive importance" for the negotiations, since the United States needs to maintain its position of strength, according to the President. With particular emphasis the message defends the "strategic defense initiative," while "star wars" was described as a beneficial asset of mankind.

The State of the Union address devoted particular attention to legal claims and ideological justifications for armed intervention in other countries.

PRESS REPORTS ON HOWE VISIT, RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN

Filipov Receives Howe 11 Feb

AU131135 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Feb 85 p 6

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of foreign and Commonwealth affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in Sofia yesterday.

During their frank talk, bilateral relations were evaluated and the development of cooperation between Bulgaria and Great Britain in the economic, scientific-technological, and cultural sectors was positively evaluated.

It was stressed that a number of unutilized opportunities still exist, and readiness was expressed on the part of both governments to work for a further development of bilateral relations in various sectors.

Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, attended the meeting. Kiril Shterev and Owen Snodgrass, the two countries' ambassadors, were also present at the talk.

Howe Gives Press Conference

AU131215 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Feb 85 p 6

[Report by BTA correspondents Nacho Khalachev and Veselin Markov on press conference given on 11 February in Sofia by Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of foreign and Commonwealth affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declared the following at today's press conference with foreign and Bulgarian journalists, which he gave prior to his departure from our country: I am convinced that the talks I have had here with your leaders will lead to a higher degree of mutual confidence between the two groups of countries to which Bulgaria and Great Britain belong.

He stressed the great importance attached by his country to the talks held in Sofia -- which are the first of this kind in the last 106 years.

Sir Geoffrey Howe went on to say: "You will understand that after such a long period we had enough to talk about. Actually, we discussed many questions during my meetings with Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as during my 2 days of talks with my colleague, Petur Mladenov. We stated that the state of our bilateral relations is good, especially as regards our trade." In support of this statement Sir Geoffrey Howe pointed out that the exchange of goods between Bulgaria and Great Britain increased by 30 percent in 1984.

The British foreign secretary is convinced that business relations between the two countries will continue to develop favorably. In this respect he thinks that the Great Britain Week, which opens in our country tomorrow, as well as the forthcoming visit to London of Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, will play their role.

Questions of industrial production sharing between the two countries were also mentioned during the bilateral talks. Sir Geoffrey Howe noted that specific opportunities exist in this respect as well.

Bulgaria and Great Britain both welcome the agreements reached in Geneva, Sir Geoffrey Howe stated during the press conference. We think these agreements represent an important step toward the achievement of a higher stage of security. At the same time, however, we take into consideration the fact that these agreements are only a beginning, and that we need great patience, perseverance, and consistency, as well as mutual trust, for the implementation of these great goals.

I think that Great Britain and Bulgaria can both play their role in this respect, the British guest pointed out.

Sir Geoffrey Howe stated that he fully agrees with the words pronounced by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, at today's luncheon given at the Boyana Residence -- namely that favorable conditions exist for the development of British-Bulgarian relations. On behalf of his wife and on his own behalf he expressed gratitude for the hospitality accorded to him in our country and for the businesslike and friendly atmosphere in which his meetings in our country proceeded.

Growth of Economic Ties Viewed

AU111409 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Feb 85

[Editorial article: "In the Interest of Mutually Advantageous Cooperation"]

[Text] Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, arrives today in Bulgaria on an official visit at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

This is the first visit of a leader of the Foreign Office in the 105-year old history of our diplomatic relations. It has evoked deserved interest among our public and evokes hopes of activating contacts in all areas. The Bulgarian people preserve the memory of the support rendered by the British public in the tragic moments of their history, and of the valiant manifestations on the part of noted British citizens of the 19th century in defense of the Bulgarian cause.

Despite the relative passivity of our diplomatic contacts, our trade-economic and cultural relations have recorded a constant ascent, especially since World War II. The first trade agreement between our countries was signed in 1955, after which our relations in the economic and scientific-technological areas were characterized by a constant enriching of contacts and of the means and forms of cooperation. The joint Bulgarian-British Commission on Economic, Industrial, and Scientific-Technological Cooperation is making serious efforts to break away from the exchange of traditional goods, which is constantly increasing, in order to develop new forms of industrial production sharing and scientific-technological cooperation, for example in the area of transportation machine building, the food industry, electronics, and chemistry. The ever more active participation of British companies in the Plovdiv International Fair, and the appearances of our industrial trusts at special exhibitions in Great Britain also facilitate the strengthening of our trade relations.

Although far apart, situated at the two ends of the continent, our countries are maintaining active relations in the areas of culture, science, and education. The interest toward our past and present, and toward our historic values, was especially demonstrated during the celebrations marking the 1,300th anniversary of founding the Bulgarian state. Bulgarian and British scientists are participating in joint symposiums, and the exchange of scholars and young scientists specializing in different scientific branches is already traditional. Tourist relations have developed strongly in recent years.

Noting with satisfaction the favorable development of Bulgarian-British relations in the economic and cultural areas, we cannot help but note that mnay good opportunities of developing even more active relations of mutual interest and benefit have been missed. As a basic reason for this we must point out the unsatisfactory level of our political contacts, which are being affected by the exacerbated international climate. However, there are no special outstanding issues of a bilateral nature. The Bulgarian people, together with the other peoples of the socialist community, have not reconciled themselves to an international situation in which confidence and peaceful coexistence have given way to confrontation and tension. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov said: "We are doing and will do everything in order to bring the world back to detente and cooperation. We are convinced adherents of mutually beneficial cooperation with all countries and in all areas -- science, technology, production, and trade. It is not only we who need this cooperation; we believe that such cooperation will assert itself even more, in spite of all artificial barriers."

The Bulgarian public believes that the visit of Sir Geoffrey Howe will make its contribution in this direction, will elevate the Bulgarian-British political contacts to a higher level, and will facilitate the strengthening of security and peace in Europe.

'Useful Political Contact' Noted

AU140943 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Feb 85 p 6

[Editorial article: "Useful Dialogue"]

[Text] The visit to Bulgaria of Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, has ended. During his visit he was received by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. These meetings, as well as the extensive talks conducted between Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, and his British colleague, took place in a frank and constructive spirit and businesslike atmosphere.

Judging on the basis of the issues discussed and themes touched upon, we can make the first and most important conclusion: The British foreign secretary's visit justified the expectations of a useful political contact with a fruitful exchange of opinions on the most important issues of the present as well as our bilateral relations. The important step toward becoming better acquainted and strengthening confidence is an important contribution to understanding between East and West. On the bilateral level, the positive results or our trade-economic and scientific-technological cooperation were pointed out, as well as the significant untapped opportunities for diversifying and expanding the forms of production sharing and specialization.

Such dialogues prove again that despite the existing differences in evaluating the real causes of world tension, it is always possible to find common interests, and on this basis to start to remove the obstacles and artificial barriers so that the world may return to detente and mutually beneficial cooperation. This is precisely the approach applied by the People's Republic of Bulgaria and its allies of the Warsaw Pact in their contacts with Western states.

As Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed in his talk with Sir Geoffrey Howe, it is possible to find a solution of the present complex international situation only through the way of honest and businesslike dialogue on the matters of disarmament, especially in the nuclear area.

Bulgarian policy in the Balkan Peninsula is an example of the results of the realism of this attitude. One of the most important tasks adopted by our country is to implement the idea of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone and to sign bilateral agreements between the Balkan states, containing a code on good-neighbourly relations. Bulgaria greets the agreement between the USSR and the United States to begin negotiations on the problems of space and nuclear weapons, which are to be reviewed and solved in their mutual interconnection.

As far as the bilateral Bulgarian-British relations are concerned, in the areas of trade and scientific-technological cooperation there is no doubt that the improvement of the international climate would favorably affect the two countries' relations, something in which the business circles in Bulgaria and Great Britain are especially interested. It is not only our trade interests that are affected by the artificial limitations imposed by the West on trade with the socialist countries. Business circles in the West, forced to struggle against the deteriorating economic situation, are needlessly deprived of the great opportunities presented by the socialist countries' markets.

Expressing satisfaction with the elevation of the level of political contacts with Great Britian, the Bulgarian public expresses its confidence that the peaceful dialogue will continue and will positively influence Bulgarian-British relations in all areas.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL TALKS

Mladenov, Malmierca Assess Ties

AU132046 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 13 (BTA) -- The talks between Mr. Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs and Mr. Isidoro Malmierca, member of the CC of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of foreign affairs started here today. Mr. Isidoro Malmierca is on an official friendly visit to this country.

At today's round of talks complete unanimousity was expressed on all the issues discussed. The two sides to the talks gave a high assessment to the state of bilateral relations and stressed that the friendly relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Cuba have greatly contributed to this as well as the meetings, talks and the friendship between Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Fidel Castro.

At the talks the two ministers discussed some topical issues of international relations. They stressed that the complex political situation in the world makes it imperative to take immediate measures for averting the threat of a nuclear conflict, for halting the arms race, for easing the tension and for restoring and strengthening the trust among the states. In this connection Mr. Petur Mladenov and Mr. Isidoro Malmierca stressed the importance of the agreement reached between the USSR and the USA to start negotiations on the whole complex of issues related to nuclear weapon [as received] and to averting the militarization of space. The two sides to the talks expressed the unanimous opinion that these talks open up actual possibilities for solving the most important problems of peace and security -- of course only as long as all parts of the agreement reached are observed on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security.

Mr. Petur Mladenov and Mr. Isodoro Malmierca devoted special attention to the situation in Central America and the Caribbean basin. They expressed serious concern over tension created and maintained by imperialism in this part of the world. Bulgaria and Cuban support the efforts of the Contadora countries for a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Central America.

Filipov Receives Cuban Guest

AU140859 Sofia BTA in English 0750 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 14 (BTA) -- Yesterday Mr. Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP received Mr. Isidoro Malmierca, member of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba.

The talks stressed the successful implementation of the Programme for Long-Term Economic and Techno-Scientific Development Between Bulgaria and Cuba for the period after 1980 and the development of specialisation and cooperation in the different spheres. Special attention was devoted to the participation of the two countries in the integrational processes in the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in conformity with the decisions adopted by the economic summit session of the CMEA member countries which was held last summer in Moscow. The two sides to the talks discussed the possibilities for widening and perfecting the structure of bilateral relations and for cooperation in some new progressive branches.

Mr. Petur Mladenov, member of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs was also present at the meeting.

Mladenov Hosts Dinner

AU132016 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] On 13 February at Sofia's Vitosha Hotel Comrade Petur Mladenov gave an official dinner in honor of Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign minister.

The dinner was attended by Comrades Milko Balev, Andrey Lukanov, and Dimitur Stanishev; Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the government; and the two countries' ambassadors, Petur Marinkov and Eustaquio de los Cuetos Remedios. The two ministers toasted each other.

PLO DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT 13 FEB

AU131822 Sofia BTA in English 1617 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 13 (BTA) -- The visit of a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation led by Mr. Mahmud Abas (Abu Mazen), [spelling, parentheses as received] member of the Executive Committee of the organisation ended. The delegation visited Bulgaria at the invitation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

The delegation had meetings in the CC of the BCP, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in the National Council of the Fatherland Front and in the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa.

The talks discussed a number of issues of mutual interest and outlined the ways to the further promotion of the relations between the National Council of the Fatherland Front and other Bulgarian organizations and the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Bulgaria's support for the just struggle of the PLO for the self-determination of the Palestinians and for founding and [as received] independent state was stressed.

Today the delegation left the country.

TU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR LONDON CONFERENCE

AU131044 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] A delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, headed by Kosta Andreev, secretary of the Trade Unions Central Council, departed for London today.

The delegation will participate in an international conference for united actions devoted to the 40th anniversary of the WFTU.

YOTOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PCF CONGRESS

AU131027 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] The BCP delegation headed by Comrade Yordan Yotov returned from Paris today. The delegation attended the 25th PCF Congress. Comrade Milko Balev was among those who welcomed the BCP delegation on its arrival.

SLOVAK DEPUTY PREMIER DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS

LD140410 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Comrade Karol Martinka, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the Slovak National Council, and deputy premier of the Slovak government, died today in Bratislava at the age of 61 after a long and serious illness. This was announced by the CPSL Central Committee, the Slovak National Council, and the Slovak government.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

LD131837 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, today ended his visit to Czechoslovakia and left for Bulgaria. In an interview with journalists at the end of the visit he expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks with the Czechoslovak representatives and highly praised the basic agreements on the issues under discussion. He also spoke in detail about the situation in Central America, where as a result of U.S. imperialist interference there is the real danger of conflicts spreading. He expressed his sorrow over the interruption of talks between the representatives of the United States and Nicaragua and stressed that there is no military solution to the situation in Central America.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH TUNISIA

LD121433 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] A session of the mixed Czechoslovak-Tunisian Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation ended today in Prague with the signing of a final protocol. The document was signed by Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, and Rachid Safr, Tunisian minister of national economy. It provides for a substantial increase and expansion of bilateral trade and creates opportunities for developing economic and industrial cooperation, especially in engineering.

HUSAK, STROUGAL SEND GREETINGS TO SRV LEADERS

LD132251 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] The highest representatives of the CSSR and the SRV exchanged telegrams of congratulations on the fifth anniversary of the signing of the agreement on friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The congratulations, which were sent by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government, to Le Duan, Secretary General of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, state that the signing of the agreement on friendship and cooperation laid firm foundations for relations between our states and nations, which are developing on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

We note with satisfaction, the telegram adds, that during the 5-year period since the signing of the agreement, the comprehensive political, economic, scientific and technical, and cultural cooperation of our two countries has strengthened and continues to deepen.

This cooperation aids socialist building in our countries and the strengthening of unity in the joint struggle of the forces of peace and socialism. We assure you that the CPCZ, the government, and all our people will continue to consistently fulfill the terms of the agreement and strive to deepen the multifaceted cooperation of both Marxist-Leninist parties and both socialist states in order to strengthen the international solidarity of the Czechoslovak and Vietnamese peoples.

The telegram from Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal to Comrades Le Duan, Truong Chinh, and Pham Van Dong closes with the wish for many further successes in the building of a socialist society in the SRV and in the struggle for lasting peace and progress in the world.

CPSL'S PEZLAR VIEWS FAILINGS OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

AU111736 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 8 February on pages 1 and 2 carries a 3,300-word report on a speech by Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at an "aktiv of employees of the institutes of social sciences of the Slovak Academy of Sciences." The aktiv, held in Bratislava on 7 February, was devoted to "current problems in development of the social sciences in Slovakia in the present stage of implementation of the tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress."

In the opening parts of his speech, Pezlar discusses current tasks facing the social sciences in light of the June 1983 session of the CPSU Central Committee and Konstantin Chernenko's "fundamental article titled 'To the Level of the Requirements of developed Socialism' published last December." He notes that the "CPCZ has always considered the experiences of Soviet Communists to be an important source of inspiration for a creative solution of our problems connected with the further development of our society." This is the case, he says, because "the Soviet Union has already built advanced socialism and is in the stage of perfecting it" and because it has "gathered many valuable experiences in solving problems connected with the stage of social development in which our society finds itself today."

Pezlar goes on to urge closer links between research in social sciences and social practice. He notes, for example, the "highly valuable findings for managerial work" yielded by an undated "comprehensive survey on the world outlook and social awareness of citizens of Hungarian nationality" carried out by the Institute of Social Sciences of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Kosice. He then deplores the fact that this "very effective, perspective form of linking research with practice is, so far, very little developed in our country."

Pezlar voices appreciation for the "positive results" achieved by the institutes of social sciences of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, especially in their publishing activity, in organizing international cooperation and in their growing involvement in ideological and mass political work. He adds, however, that "in spite of these and many other positive trends, one cannot say that a qualitative change in the direction of the needs of social practice and a qualitatively higher standard of research has already taken place in the activity of the institutes of social sciences of the Slovak Academy of Sciences." Specifying shortcomings in their work, Pezlar says: "The exacting nature of the tasks still to be resolved by the social sciences in the present stage of social development calls for a far more energetic struggle against formalism, which is a serious obstacle to more efficient scientific work. Formalism in subjecting research papers to critical evaluation is particularly harmful. Together with dogmatic ossification, formalism is a great barrier to creative approaches to social problems. It stifles everything that is new, alive, and topical and kills activity and initiative.

"The development of scientific research in the social sciences is unthinkable without scientific abstraction.

In his own lifetime, K. Marx pointed out the importance of this method. However, its correct application presupposes a resolute struggle against empty abstractions, which separate the problem under investigation from reality. It is useful to recall in this connection that in the crisis period in our country, right-wing opportunists were making broad use of empty abstractions and of what frequently were utterly irrational models as an instrument of destruction.

"It is undoubtedly correct to demand of scientists that they have a thorough knowledge of their field of study. Yet at the same time they must realize that not everything they encounter can be mechanically transferred to our conditions without an appropriate theoretical examination of the problem. For example, whereas in Latin America "fantastic realism" is an important instrument of progressive artists' struggle against imperialism, the assumption by some authors that this is absolutely true in our country also has helped negate the creative method of socialist realism. Our thanks are therefore due to those staffers of the Slovak Academy of Sciences who have helped theoretically clarify these connections. Socialist realism not only does not preclude but, on the contrary, presupposes the full use of an artist's imagination in his work.

"Occasionally, we also encounter incorrect attitudes toward resolutions of party bodies, which are manifested in the failure to fully appreciate their importance for the development of research in social sciences and its relation to practice. After all, these resolutions lay down the collective experiences of the leading force of our society, the CPCZ, acquired in creatively applying the theory of Marxism-Leninism. The implementation of resolutions must not be regarded as some sort of single, nonrecurring campaign but as a living process uniting and channelling the positive endeavors of our people in tackling important social tasks. In this connection it is worth mentioning that some workplaces did not devote adequate attention to the results of the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the April session of the CPSL Central Committee of 1980. Nor has the task laid down in the Resolution of the CPSL Congress of 1981 -- to struggle against self-serving experiments in art -- found an adequate response, not only in the Slovak Academy of Sciences, but at other institutes of social sciences as well. While on the one hand we do not consider excessive quoting from resolutions to be correct, it is necessary, on the other hand, to overcome a superficial and indifferent approach to them."

In the concluding part of his speech, Pezlar stresses the continued relevance of the "Lessons Drawn From the Crisis Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress." This document, he says, "conclusively shows what a danger lack of principles, abandonment of the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism, a conciliatory attitude toward bourgeois and petit bourgeois ideology, and violation of the basic ethical principles governing the work of a socialist scientist poses for the front of social sciences. We must not forget that right-wing revisionism and opportunism, the consequences of which were so perniciously manifested in the crisis period, continue to be important weapons in the hands of our class and ideological enemies. Anticommunist centers are coming up with increasingly perfect variants and are improving their tactics aimed at destruction of the social system of socialist countries. Diverse theories of ideological, cultural, and political pluralism form the theoretical foundation of these concepts."

The relevance of the document, Pezlar says in conclusion, was also confirmed by the "onslaught of counterrevolutionary forces" in Poland at the beginning of the eighties, where, as in Czechoslovakia in the late sixties, "one of the main causes of crisis in the social sciences was the fact that some institutes of social sciences abandoned Marxist-Leninist party and class positions and went over to revisionist 'universally humanitarian, academic' approaches to problems."

RALLY HELD TO MARK DRESDEN BOMBING ANNIVERSARY

Leading Figures Attend

LD131825 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1608 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Dresden, 13 Feb (ADN) -- At a meeting today some 200,000 inhabitants of Dresden made a powerful pledge for peace on the 40th anniversary of their city's destruction. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received a warm welcome when he made a speech in the Theaterplatz this afternoon.

A warm welcome was given to other members of the party and state leadership who appeared on the platform with Erich Honecker as well as to representatives of all parties united in the national front and social organizations, representatives of the churches in the GDR, and many foreign guests.

After Erich Honecker's much applauded speech, a building worker handed over the key for the Semper Opera House, restored in its pristine beauty, to the director of the Dresden State Opera. It will be reopened this evening with a gala performance of Carl Maria von Weber's 'Der Freischuetz.'

The participants unanimously adopted a statement in which they appealed to all men of goodwill to intensify their efforts and preserve peace. Dresden, they say, should always be a bastion of peace and life.

The platform in the Theaterplatz was decorated with the white dove of peace on a blue ground. Erich Honecker was joined by members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph, President of the People's Chamber Horst Sindermann, Hermann Axen, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke and Harry Tisch; Prof Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front; Ernst Mecklenburg, chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany; Gerald Goetting, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union; Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany; Heinrich Homann, chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany; Hans Modrow, first secretary of the Dresden Bezirk SED; Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, minister of culture; Wolfgang Junker, minister for construction; Guenther Witteck, chairman of Dresden Bezirk Council; Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; Prof Guenther Drefahl, president of the GDR Peace Council; other members of the SED Central Committee; Dr Johannes Hempel, territorial bishop of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Saxony, chairman of the Conference of Evangelical Church Leaders in the GDR, and a president of the World Council of Churches; Kurt Domsch, a president of the World Council of Churches, president of the Office of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Saxony; Gerhard Schaffran, bishop of the Dresden-Meissen Roman Catholic Diocese; Henry Burkhardt, president of the Mission of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; Helmut Aris, president of the Association of Jewish Congregations in the GDR; Gerhard Schill, lord mayor of Dresden; Prof Gerd Schoenfelder, director of the Dresden State Opera, Gret Palucca, freeman of the City of Dresden; and Walter Weidauer, former mayor of Dresden; as well as meritorious building workers.

Also present were representatives of cities twinnned with Dresden: Leonid Perekryostov, first deputy chairman of the Leningrad City Executive Committee; Walter Brandish, lord mayor of Coventry and John Gibbs, bishop of Coventry; Heng van der Pols, deputy mayor of Rotterdam; Dublesse Conti, president of the Province of Florence; Styanislaw Apoznanski, president of the City of Wroclaw and Eduard Foltyn, mayor of the City of Ostrava.

The meeting opened with the GDR national anthem. Hans Modrow welcomed everybody present and asked Erich Honecker to speak. He thanked him for his constant interest and support in the development of Dresden and its area. The participants endorsed Erich Honecker's speech with sustained applause. They cheered him, the party of the working class, and their socialist fatherland.

Schmidt to Meet Honecker

LD140929 Hamburg DPA in German 0806 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 14 Feb (DPA) -- Former Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (SPD) will meet GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker in East Berlin this morning. This was confirmed by the GDR Foreign Ministry in response to a DPA inquiry. Yesterday evening Schmidt attended the reopening of the Semper Opera House, destroyed in World War II, in Dresden.

FRG's Braeutigam Cited

LD131436 Hamburg DPA in German 1244 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Dresden, 13 Feb (DPA) -- State Secretary Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the Federal Republic's Permanent Mission in East Berlin, has described the 40th anniversary of the destruction of Dresden as a "day of mourning for all Germans." Speaking to newsmen today after having laid a wreath on behalf of Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker at the ruins of the Frauenkirche, Braeutigam said that it must not be forgotten for a moment how all that had come to pass. The inscription on the ribbon read: "The Federal President of the Federal Republic of Germany".

Braeutigam, whose wreath-laying was watched by about 150 Dresdeners, also said that anyone who stood before the ruins of the Frauenkirche knew that "such a war and such devastation must never occur again." All Germans, and especially the two German states, bear common responsibility for this. He believed that "Germans, both here and over there, and those in responsible positions" are motivated by similar thoughts on this day.

Commenting on the restoration of the famous Semper Opera House, which is to be reopened this evening, Braeutigam said it can be said with gratitude that "the GDR is cultivating the German heritage in exemplary fashion, as one can see. We also do so, and sometimes we do it together."

This afternoon a large rally was held in Dresden to mark the anniversary of the destruction of the city by heavy hombing by the British and American Air Forces in which 35,000 people died. GDR state and party leader Honecker spoke at the rally.

Honecker Addresses Rally

LD131624 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1411 GMT 13 Feb 85

["Erich Honecker's Speech at the Rally in Dresden -- ADN headline]

[Text] Dresden, 13 Feb (ADN) -- Deeply moved, we recall today in the center of Dresden, where 40 years ago everything was reduced to rubble and ashes in a few hours, the German and world culture which was concentrated here in such an impressive and unique manner.

The flames of World War II, which had issued from Berlin, the then capital of the Third Reich, and had set the whole world alight, flared back and a short time before the end of World War II devoured Dresden, many Dresden inhabitants, and many who sought refuge here. To remember them is an admonishment and duty to us; it is a call to the living not to permit a third world war.

Coventry and Dresden, Leningrad and Stalingrad, Oradour and Lidice, Warsaw and Rotterdam, Maidanek and Auschwitz, Buchenwald and Dachau, Berben-Belsen and Ravensbreck, Hiroshima and Nagasaki -- all of these names, and many others that could be named as well, today stand for a program for peace in the world.

If one considers the international situation, one cannot say that the necessary consequences have been drawn everywhere from the tragedy of World War II. Indeed, it must be noted that in the face of the nuclear threat there is currently nothing more important in this world than to secure peace. This has to be the aim of all our actions. The theories of a limited nuclear war, that there would be victors and vanquished in such a war, are wrong. To test such theories would bring about destruction not only for the West. Even the architects of "star wars" and their working parties would not survive a war unleashed with nuclear means.

I want to say with all clarity today and in this place that it is not just a matter of our survival; it is a matter of the survival of humanity as a whole. It is a matter of the survival of everything that exists on our planet. It is a matter of ensuring that our earth, as the cosmonauts and astronauts have seen it from space, continues to remain so beautiful and habitable. We, the people of the German Democratic Republic, commit ourselves to this with full conviction, irrespective of ideology and religion. The pact is, dear Dresdeners and honored guests, that the future must belong to peace.

In their policy, which is a policy of peace, the party and the Government of the GDR enjoy the unanimous approval of the people. We continue to be of the opinion that it is not only necessary but also possible to thwart the plans of the warmongers and to ensure peace. In accordance with this the GDR, side by side with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries, is making indefatigable efforts for the solution of those questions which will finally decide whether humanity destroys itself or whether its enormous creative possibilities for peace, progress, and a life in peace and freedom can develop. It is in this spirit that we wish the negotiations that begin in Geneva on 12 March, in accordance with the joint Soviet-American statement, full success.

Today Dresden is a blooming, up-and-coming city. Since its liberation by the Red Army, which had to bear the main burden of the efforts of the anti-Hitler coaltion, your city has grown into a strong industrial center of the GDR, the first workers and peasants state on German soil. This evening, with the new Semper Opera, we are going to open an opera house in the rich European tradition. The builders, architects, curators of monuments, artists, and restorers have completed a great masterpiece. It proclaims the high rank of culture in our country. We unite the gratitude for this outstanding work with good wishes for beautiful and festive times in this magnificent house, times of pleasure in the treasuries of musical culture, their continuation and enrichment in our time.

At present, life in our whole country is characterized by the preparations for the 11th SED Congress. For Dresden, too, the next years will be an important phase, which demands and rewards great performance. In the 5-year-period which starts in 1986, more than 30,000 homes will be newly built and modernized in your city. At the same time we will largely finish the center of Dresden, as far as building and architecture are concerned, by the end of this decade. The facade of the Dresden Palace is harmoniously included in this conception.

We are certain that the Dresden citizens and all citizens of the GDR will give their utmost for this.

Peaceful work for the well-being of the people, to work for peaceful existence in a peaceful world -- this resolution also characterizes your great rally today. I wish all of you health, well-being, and success in your great work of reconstruction. May your beautiful city continue to bloom and flourish.

Rally Statement Adopted

LD131835 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Dresden 13 Feb (ADN) -- The statement adopted by the Dresden Rally on the 40th anniversary of the city's destruction has the following text:

At this rally on 13 February 1985, we Dresdeners, citizens of all walks of life, young and old, raise our voice and call on all men of goodwill. The monstrous fate that befell Dresden and Coventry 4 decades ago and which a little later crushed Hiroshima and Nagasaki with a nuclear dimension, must never be repeated anywhere.

After the crushing of Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of our people, we rebuilt our city laboriously from ashes and rubble. A flourishing city of our socialist German Democratic Republic to which we give our love and our hearts, it shall grow and thrive and be ever a stronghold of peace and life. Therefore, Dresden today exhorts everyone: Let us join forces and strengthen our efforts in order to preserve peace.

With hope and expectation we are looking forward to the fresh Soviet-U.S. negotiations. Every step towards a genuine containment of armaments would be a triumph for mankind; every further step in building up weapons heightens the danger of a nuclear world conflagration. Down with frenzied war plans, we insist. Outer space and this earth must remain at peace. Europe must not become a Euroshima. Peace is the supreme law of policy in our Republic which, in fraternal solidarity with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, is working wholeheartedly for peace.

All our efforts are dedicated to strengthening our socialist state of peace, the GDR, and the flowering of our native city. Dresden's fate and the victims of World War II, who we remember today, demand that we should do everything, now more than ever, to strengthen peace and enforce a shift towards good sense and detente in international relations.

For what we propose to work and fight.

Dresden, 13 February 1985.

Honecker Wreath Laid

LD131623 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1125 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Dresden, 13 Feb (ADN) -- A wreath from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, was laid this morning at the memorial plaque of the Frauenkirche ruin in the center of Dresden. On the wreath's red ribbon it says in golden letters: "The victims of Hitler's barbarism and the bombing terror against Dresden are not forgotten."

At the memorial in the heart of the city on the Elbe, Hans Modrow, first secretary of the Dresden Bezirk SED Executive committee, together with many workers and other persons from the Bezirk and the city's social life, remembered the victimes of fascism and of the destruction of Dresden in February 1945.

Officials Attend Parade

LD131219 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0831 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Dresden, 13 Feb (ADN) -- Tribute was paid this morning at the Heide cemetery in Dresden to the 35,000 people killed 40 years ago in the destruction of the city shortly before the end of World War II, which was started by fascist Germany.

At their memorial, wreaths from the SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of Ministers, the People's Chamber, the State Council, and the National Council of the National Front were laid. Delegations from enterprises and institutions of the Bezirk and the city of Dresden stood in silence before the memorial.

Memorial stones at the mass grave carry inscriptions such as "We honor the dead in the struggle for peace" and "Remember the dead so that life may be victorious."

Among the many officials at the memorial were members of the SED Central Committee Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, minister of Culture, and Hans Modrow, first secretary of the Dresden Bezirk SED Executive Committee, as well as guests from Leningrad, Coventry, Rotterdam, Florence, Wroclaw, Ostrava, Skopje, and Strasbourg.

The parade wound through a circle of plaques with the names of the fascist concentration camps Auschwitz, Bergen-Belsen, Buchenwald, Dachau, Ravensbruek, Sachsenhausen, and Theresienstadt, as well as the cities of Coventry, Dresden, Leningrad, Lidice, Oradour, Rotterdam, and Warsaw, which were destroyed in World War II.

Sandstone slabs to the left and right of the mass grave, in which almost 29,000 victimes are buried, carry inscriptions admonishing that such an inferno as that in Dresden in February 1945 never again be permitted.

Opera House Reopened

LD131842 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1804 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Dresden 13 Feb (ADN) -- A ceremony in Dresden's rebuilt Semper Opera House this evening marked its reopening. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other members of the party and state leadership were present and applauded warmly.

The opening premiere is a performance of Carl Maria von Weber's opera 'Der Freischuetz.' Political and cultural personages from many countries were invited to the gala performance.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES MARCHAIS ON REELECTION

AU121428 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Paris (ND) -- On Sunday the 25th PCF Congress was concluded in the Paris workers suburb Saint Ouen with the reelection of Georges Marchais as PCF secretary general. On this occasion Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, sent the folllowing congratulatory telegram to Georges Marchais. Dear Comrade Georges Marchais:

On your reelection as PCF secretary general I convey to you the most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf.

We wish you much success, health, and creative vigor in your responsible work in the struggle for securing peace, the interests of the workers class, and all working people of France.

WWII LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN BUDAPEST

Leaders, USSR Officials Attend

LD141134 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, February 13 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Budapest, a ceremony was held jointly by the HSWP Budapest Committee, the Municipal Council and the Budapest Committee of the National Patriotic People's Front in the Vig Theatre, Budapest, Wednesday evening.

The Presidium included Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Laszlo Marothy, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, both members of the HSWP Political Committee, Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Budapest, Colonel General Nikolay Sichenko, representative of the commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces in Hungary, and Colonel-General Konstantin Kochetov, commander of the Soviet Southern Army Group, temporarily stationed in Hungary.

In his address, Karoly Groz, member of the HSWP Central Committee and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, stated:

"The people of Budapest pay tribute today primarily to the Soviet soliders who sacrificed their life in the struggle against fascism and also remember the Bulgarian, Yugoslav, Romanian, U.S. and British soldiers and sons of other nations, who bled and died for the liberation of Hungary and her capital."

On the achievements of socialist construction in Hungary, Karoly Grosz pointed out: "The active period of the past forty years is unprecedented in the country's history."

On the target of socialist construction work Karoly Grosz stated that peace was the most important condition of their implementation, but is mainly guaranteed by the strength and consistent peace desire of the Soviet Union and the socialist community. "We Hungarians have pledged ourselves to promote our alliance with the countries of the socialist world system, and primarily the Soviet Union, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism."

Karoly Grosz stated: "At present the communists of Budapest, as throughout in the country, are making preparations for the 13th HSWP Congress. Members and party meetings are being held to sum up the achievements and weakenesses of the past five years. These meetings have been marked by openness, criticism and self criticism, and have discussed real problems. Our most important work in the coming year is to explore and utilize the sources of the socialist system by consistent work in all fields of social life and to establish the conditions of raising living standards, improving living conditions, and the better enforcement of social justness by increasing economic productivity and the gradual renewal of economic development. By strengthening the institutes of democracy we are to further improve national unity in the spirit of socialist targets.

After the address the participants saw a gala programme.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD131628 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Budapest, the Hungarian national banner and of the red flag of the international workers' movement were hoisted, with military honors, at the Gellert Hill Liberation Monument in Budapest. Sandor Csillag reports on the wreath-laying ceremony at the Gellert Hill Liberation Monument:

[Begin Csillag recording] The wreath-laying ceremony at Gellert Hill, at the Liberation Monument, began after the Hungarian and the Soviet national anthems were heard. To mark the 40th anniversary of Budapest's liberation, wreaths expressing reverence, gratitude, and remembrance in honor of the Soviet heroes were laid on behalf of the MSZMP Budapest Committee by Karoly Grosz and Gabor Borbely, and on behalf of the Budapest City Council by Zoltan Szepvolgyi and Lajos Farkasinszky. On behalf of the USSR embassy in Hungary, wreaths were laid by Vladimir Nikolayevich Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Hungary, and other officials at the embassy. On behalf of the Military Council of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary, wreaths were laid by Colonel General Konstantin Alekseyevich Kochetov and members of the Military Council. Flowers of remembrance were also placed on behalf of the council of the Soviet military unit bearing the name of Budapest, the armed forces and bodies of Budapest, the social and mass organizations of Budapest, and the Association of Hungarian Resistance Fighters and Antifascists. Flowers of reverence, gratitude, and remembrance were also placed at the Gellert Hill Liberation Monument by representatives of Budapest working people and students and the branches of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society. [end recording]

After the wreath-laying ceremony, Sandor Csillag went to the chestnut grove in front of the Novotel Hotel where a monument to the heroes and victims of the struggle against fascism was unveiled.

[Begin recording] [Csillag] At the unveiling ceremony after the strains of the national anthem, a festive address was made by Gyula Kallai, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front. We are now quoting from this speech:

[Kallai] On this day we remember with respect and reverence those who sought with deeds, with intellect, and with arms, ready to sacrifice their lives if necessary, against the oppressive power of fascism in the period that ended 40 years ago. In a hopelessly bleak period of the history of our nation they recognized the danger of the international spread of fascism. They also sensed and understood the justice and strength of the cause of the people and did everything possible by warning, admonishing, protesting, and organizing to ensure that the Horthyite counterrevolutionary regime was replaced by a democratic society as soon as possible.

[Csillag] After the festive speech, the flowers of reverence and respect were placed at the monument to recall the heroes and victims of the struggle against fascism. The wreaths were placed there by representatives of the party Central Committee, the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, the Council of Ministers, the National Council of Trade Unions, the youth organization, the Armed Forces, the Peace Council, and the Solidarity Committee.

Romanian Envoy Lays Wreath

AU132044 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, AGERPRES 13/2/1985 -- On the 40th anniversary of Budapest's liberation, Nicolae Veres, Romania's Ambassador in Budapest, laid a floral wreath at the memorial to the Romanian heroes in Rakosliget District.

The memorial was built in 1958 by Hungarian local authorities in token of gratitude and homage to the Romanian combatants who gave their lives for Budapest's liberation in the fights against Nazism, in the Second World War. Attending were representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of National Defence and of the People'e Council of the Hungarian capital.

SECURITY POLICE ARREST SEVEN AT WALESA MEETING

AU131810 Paris AFP in English 1805 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 13 (AFP) -- Polish security police burst into a meeting chaired by Lech Walesa in Gdansk today and took away seven former leaders of the Solidarity free trade union movement, according to Mr. Walesa, who was not arrested.

In a statement shortly after the incident, Mr. Walesa named the seven as Bodgan Lis, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and Janusz Palubicki, former members of the underground Solidarity leadership: Adam Michnik, a founder of the KOR self-defense committee: Stanislaw Handzlik, Mariusz Wilk and Jacek Merkel, Mr. Walesa's advisor. Mr. Walesa and his driver were not arrested, the statement said.

The statement said it was not known where the seven had been taken.

Apart from Mr. Wilk and Mr. Handzlik, those arrested in the Gdansk suburb of Zaspa, where Mr. Walesa lives, had all been released under the government amnesty announced last July.

Mr. Walesa and the clandestine leadership of Solidarity (TKK) have called for a national strike lasting 15 minutes on February 28 in protest at food price rises due in March and fluid working hours enforced last month.

Mr. Michnik and Mr. Lis were held for several hours then released on January 30, and charged with attending an illegal TKK meeting on January 21, when Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski visited Gdansk.

Mr. Frasyniuk was back in prison for two months last year shortly after being released because he put a wreath on a Solidarity memorial on August 31, the anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk accords which temporarily legalised free trade unions in 1980.

Meanwhile, a former vice-president of national Solidarity, Andrzej Gwiazda, sentenced to three months in prison for taking part in a demonstration last December, is to serve two extra months. He was given the additional sentence yesterday for refusing to show his papers to police earlier in December.

SEWERYN BLUMSZTAJN ATTEMPT TO RETURN VIEWED

Adam Michnik Comments

PM131605 Paris LE MATIN in French 7 Feb 85 p 11

[Own correspondent Krzysztof Wolicki dispatch: "Adam Michnik: 'An Attempt To Legalize Exile'"]

[Text] Warsaw -- A large number of people waited in vain for Seweryn Blumsztajn at Warsaw Airport late Tuesday afternoon: All the former Solidarity leaders and a good number of his friends from KOR, the social self-defense committee [as published], of which Seweryn Blumsztajn was a member, spent several fruitless hours in the arrivals hall. Among them was Adam Michnik, a founder of KOR, who was cracking jokes not without a certain bitterness, hoping that the authorities were simply indulging in one of their usual stunts.

He refused to make any statement at the airport, but yesterday he told LE MATIN about his fondness for the man turned back by the authorities. "Seweryn Blumsztajn well deserves our solidarity," he explained. "We have great esteem for him in the movement and a good number of us came to the airport as friends." For him, the attemted return by the Solidarity leaders, who had rejected the opportunity afforded under the amnesty law, "shows great courage." He has not given up the hope that Seweryn Blumsztajn "will succeed one day" in returning to Poland. For Adam Michnik, the enforced explusion of Blumsztajn represents "a new attempt to make exile part of the Polish Penal Code." "Nevertheless," he continued, "the Jaruzelski government is working at its public image abroad, especially in the West. It would like to present itself as consistent in its totalitarianism, but in a more functional than ideological way, taking great care to free itself of all undue harshness." In turning Blumsztajn back, "the authorities show what scant regard they have for the rule of law. Under the law as it stands, no Pole may be deprived of his citizenship, nor may any Polish citizen be denied entry to Polish territory."

Half in jest, half in earnest, Adam Michnik explains that in the West we often speak of "agreed prices, which, according to the dictionary, means freely negotiated. Here on our markets, where goods are scarce, the agreed price means the 'freely dictated, price. Likewise with the laws: the Polish Government regards them in the same way." But Michnik does not always employ humor. He can be explicit. For him, in the final analysis, "the Warsaw government, in expelling Blumsztajn, is imitating General Pinochet." One cannot be clearer than that....

Blumsztajn Planned 'Provocation'

AU131235 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 11 Feb 85 p 2

[Colonel W. Zielinski commentary: "Noisy Events in 'Paradise'"]

[Excerpts] There were shouts, cries, kisses, and speeches. Many passengers who found themselves at Orly Airport on 5 February did not pay much attention to a noisy group of people carrying a large banner with the following inscription in Polish: "Home from paradise." This was the farewell organized for Seweryn Blumsztajn, who was about to leave the French paradise for Poland.

Let us recall a few facts about Blumsztajn, about whom some French and other centers continue to make so much noise. In 1968 he was a militant organizer of antistate demonstrations and a member of the so-called commandos, who included Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik. Later on Blumsztajn joined KOR and maintained contacts with anarchic organizations, including the French Anarchic Federation, and with Radio Free Europe. He has stayed in France since 1981 and has helped to organize the Solidarity Coordination Bureau abroad.

Blumsztajn makes no secret of the fact that his desire to return to Poland was not to work constructively for it, but to struggle against the government. Apparently he wanted to find out in practice how he could succeed in implementing his own theory of a "long march" -- an antisocialist march, of course, which might have resulted in a "paradise" modeled on the French example.

Engrossed in the activities aimed at mounting anti-Polish provocations, organizing protests, preparing interviews with Radio Free Europe and various Western journals, and working for the Solidarity bureau in Paris, Blumsztajn completely forgot that the validity of his passport had lapsed.

At Warsaw airport his associates such as Michnik, Kuron, Kowalska, and others waited for his arrival, carrying badges with the inscription "Home from paradise."

However, they waited in vain because Blumsztajn, whose passport was no longer valid, flew back to his paradise on the same plane on which he had arrived.

The failure of Blumsztajn's intended provocation made his associates in Poland furious as attested to by his telephone conversation with Kuron.

Blumsztajn: It is all over. I was unable to cross the border because I had no documents...But, frankly, I have had enough of those shows.... As you know, I have been putting up with them a few weeks now and I have become simply tired....

Kuron: You should not have put up those other shows....

Blumsztajn: You mean I should have stayed put at Orly...?

Kuron: Well, f--- it, anywhere at all. Well, you put up a show no one knows why, but when you should do something you do nothing. Well, what did you say to the press? Whatever else you said is of nc f------ significance. What did you say in Paris?

Blumsztajn: What did I say in Paris...? Well, I said that I suffer and that I was the first one to be thrown out.... I mean to be thrown out of Poland....

Kuron: Do not say what happened because it is of no f------ importance. Say that they have thrown you out by force....

We apologize to our readers for citing scatological words in full. This conversation is yet another confirmation of the fact that Blumsztajn's arrival "home from paradise" was a political provocation stage-managed together with his ideological associates in Poland. However, this provocation failed, and that is why Blumsztajn was so "succulently" reprimanded by his leader.

URBAN CRITICIZES ADVERSARIES OF SOCIALISM

AU121329 Warsaw TU I TERAZ in Polish 6 Feb 85 p 3

[Jan Rem article: "A Gift From Heaven" -- J. Rem is J. Urban's nom de plume]

[Excerpts] The news that is reaching us from some churches makes it worth viewing some of the 1981 events in a new way. On 15 January 1985 journalist Maciej Szumowski, who was chief editor of the party daily GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in 1981, delivered a sermon in St Stephen's Church in Krakow. Standing at the altar, he said that the authorities are waging a psychological war against the people and that therefore it is necessary to oppose them instead of giving in to them.

On 16 January 1985, journalist Dariusz Fikus delivered a sermon in the Jesuit Church at Sienkiewicz Street in Lodz. D. Fikus was a secretary of the POLITYKA editorial board for over 20 years, except for some small interruptions, and held the post of the board's party secretary for most of those years. In 1981 he was general secretary of the Polish Journalists Association. Addressing the congregation, which included former Solidarity leaders in Lodz, D. Fikus attacked them for failing to appreciate the strength of the official mass media, especially television. "We must combat them ferociously," this suddenly overpious person said.

Stefan Bratkowski, D. Fikus's former chief, has proved to be a veritable addict of sermonizing. It is impossible to count all the churches in which he has delivered his sermons.

These two journalists and some others in league with them, who belonged to the party as recently as 1981, constituted at that time a close group, whose aim it was to take over the political leadership of the mass media adm'nistered by the party, the allied parties, and other allied organizations. As the conflict between the party and government, on the one hand, and the orientation represented at that time by this group grew apace, the question appeared of what political identity and line the people in the group represented. The party and state authorities accused the group of being ideologically and organizationally close to the adversaries of socialism. Bratkowski, Fikus, and Szumowski decidedly denied this and continued to assert that they represented the line and interests of the party, except that they understood them better than the people in the Central Committee headquarters. They said that they were working in favor of understanding between the opposing sides and were against the extremist positions present in the two camps. They also maintained that their position was evenly balanced between the PZPR and the former Solidarity and that this made them a living and perfect embodiment of the idea of understanding. However, the party leadership accused them of lying and swindling and said that in fact they were on the side of the adversaries of the PZPR.

Bratkowski, Szumowski and others revolted against such accusations, continued their militant activities within the party, took the stage as Marxist-Leninists, maintained that they were fighting only against the "hardliners" in the PZPR and against conservative attitudes, and insisted that they were full of loyalty and ideological integrity. Some pary members believed all these professions, and a large part of the journalist community working for the mass media controlled by the party was on t.eir side.

At present, the heroes of my article occupy positions of extreme hostility toward socialism and open opposition to the party. They have outdone in this regard many activists of the former Solidarity, whom they used to label as extremists in 1981. They continue to assert that they went over to the opposition only when martial law was proclaimed on 13 December 1981, but it is now perfectly clear that they were anticommunist before that event in 1981, that they continued to camouflage their identity, and that their political conversation would have taken place regardless of martial law.

As an old colleague of Bratkowski, Fikus, and, to a lesser extent, Szumowki, I must confess that, recalling Fikus as comrade secretary in the sixties and seventies, I am unable to imagine him standing near an altar. I am curious to know whether he dons the priestly garments and uses holy water so that he can gain permission to use some churches to settle old accounts with his old comrades.

Today those various conflicts and disruptions are acquiring the nature of a farce.

Today's Poland, which is besieged by various difficulties, would have been a far sadder country but for the comical nature of some subcommunities. The official language speaks of attitudes, but the communities that are opposed to the authorities or are in a huff with them assume some comical gyrations rather than attitudes.

I am the last person to deny the merits of the present government in Poland. Many people would attest to that. However, I am not sure whether these merits are so great and magnificent that our authorities would be entitled to say: Yes, we have honestly earned this gift from heaven in the form of all those nincompoops, buffoons, comedians, and hypocrites who are our adversaries. I am not sure because the fact that the "regime" has so many enemies in the shape of fools who never cease to ridicule themselves is an undeserved gift from heaven. Citing that great playwrite Ionesco: "My friends and my anti-regime brothers, you are in my heart and I embrace you."

The standards of our adversaries are a great and invaluable political capital and one of the important pillars of our present system.

MINISTER ON RULE OF LAW, 'INCREASED PROTECTION'

AU111753 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Feb 85 p 3

[Interview given by Justice Minister Lech Domeradzki to Izabella Czaplarska: "We Must Keep in Mind the Goals of the Law" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Czaplarska] What is the rule of law? What is the relation between social justice and the administration of justice?

[Domeradzaki] My ministry is one of the guarantors of social justice, which amounts to the rule of law. To us this means legality in line with the letter and spirit of the laws, which are formulated in a general way, but which judges interpret when applying them. The point is that, while interpreting the laws, the judges have in mind the goals for which the laws have been formulated. However, this is not always so. If you study court proceedings you may often notice that judges treat the requirements of the rule of law in a formal manner, one that is incompatible with the spirit of the law.

Court verdicts in the past few years have been closer to the principles that are the foundation of our laws. As you know, the task of the Penal Code is to safeguard law and order in the state and the safety of citizens.

[Czaplarska] Does the present Penal Code require certain modifications?

[Domeradzki] In my view the present Penal Code is adequate to meet the requirements of the present administration of justice. However, some areas of public life require increased protection. I have in mind the health and lives of our citizens and economic life. This increased legal protection is necessary for a temporary period of time in view of the present decline of public discipline and the moral crisis. This is why my ministry has prepared a bill to satisfy this increased protection.

The bill provides for expanding the area of accelerated judicial proceedings and for introducing a new form of proceedings -- the so-called command [nakazowe] proceedings. We want in this way to radically accelerate court proceedings in the cases involving health and lives of citizens and the economy.

[Czaplarska] Life in our country and public law, order, and discipline are improving, albeit very slowly. Is then the introduction of the bill in question the right thing to do?

[Domeradzki] It is true that our life is normalizing and that all daily aspects of our reality are stabilizing. However, many people think that this process is too slow. The bill in question is aimed at accelerating the process of normalization. Our plan is to make this bill operate for only a certain specified period of time when it becomes law.

[Czaplarska] Does your ministry possess the necessary personnel to effectively cope with tasks and to implement the bill in question? After all, this bill will create new duties for the courts.

[Domeradzki] I think the personnel of my ministry will be able to cope with its tasks. I base my optimism on rational premises. At the beginning of 1984 the party organization of the Ministry of Justice drew up a report on the state of the administration of justice and pointed out among other things that it was necessary to institutionalize the training of judges. This resulted in the establishment of the central training institution for legal personnel. This institution provides methodical and consistent training for judges.

Most of our judges are young and are emotionally very strongly attached to the idea of social justice. It is natural that some of these judges are still inexperienced in practical and professional life and have hardly participated in sociopolitical life, although they are trying to remedy this defect. Party cells in my ministry continue to greatly help the young personnel to embark upon various forms of sociopolitical activities, including, inter alia, participation in the work of sociolegal centers, social organizations, wokers councils, and, of course, party cells.

The class goals and tasks of administration of justice all for personnel who are conscious of these goals and tasks. This kind of consciousness is best acquired by extensively participating in the sociopolitical stream of activities that are outside the court activities.

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ASSOCIATION DISCUSSES USSR TIES

AU131938 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Feb 85 p 5

[Text] PAP -- At the headquarters of the Christian Social Association there was a meeting between the Association's chairman, State Council member Kazimierz Morawski, and Yuriy Bernov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (SOD). The following took part: Stanislaw Wronski, chairman of the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society; Sejm deputy Zdzislaw Pilecki, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth; and representatives of the USSR Embassy. Matters connected with the further enhancement and development of cooperation between the peoples and social organizations of Poland and the Soviet Union were discussed. The importance of cooperation between Polish and USSR Christians in the implementation of these goals was stressed, together with the importance of a visit to the USSR by a delegation of several dozen Polish Christian activists. The visit is due to take place as part of the cooperation between the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD131349 Warsaw PAP in English 1125 GMT 13 Feb 85

[By PAP correspondent Edward Dylawerski]

[Text] Geneva, Feb. 12 -- Chief Polish delegate addressed the 40-nation U.N. Disarmament Conference here today, saying Poland welcomed last November's Soviet-proposed agreement between the USSR and U.S. on starting talks over nuclear and space weapons.

But the delegate, Ambassador Stanislaw Turbanski stressed that the U.S. neither gave up any of its programmes of winning military superiority not stopped the deployment of its new nuclear-tipped missiles in Western Europe.

He recalled the resolutions of the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly, which called for firm steps towards disarmament on the earth and in space, and the Delhi declaration on the issue.

He said the opinion of the international public as voiced in these declarations should be followed by concrete results at the disarmament conference, at which differences can be eliminated only through serious negotiations held in good will.

He called attention to a need for establishing appropriate working organs to take up the particular issues contained in the agenda of the conference.

The ambassador said he believed it was possible to achieve progress in the chemical weapons ban talks, but said that in view of a recent statement on the issue by head of the U.S. Agency for Arms Control and Disarmament Kenneth Adelman, he feared the prospects for success of the talks were less encouraging.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS 25TH PCF CONGRESS

AU121248 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Feb 85 pp 1, 7

[Greetings message from the PZPR Central Committee to the 25th PCF Congress in Saint-Ouen near Paris]

[Text] Accept from the PZPR Central Committee; from its first secretary, Wojciech Jaruzelski, personally; and from all the communists of our country warm, fraternal greetings and wishes for fruitful talks.

The PCF in your country is a political force that has always come out consistently in the defense of working people's interests, democracy, social progress, and peace. Your struggle has always encountered our party's respect and recognition. In this activity you may count on our class solidarity and support.

Our party, the PZPR, is consolidating itself more and more around the performance of the ninth congress program. We are reestablishing our ties with the workers class and are consolidating the class trade unions. There are already more than 5 million trade union members, almost 50 percent of the working population. We are implementing the principles of economic reform, which is already bringing noticeable economic results. We are also commencing party preparations for the 10th congress, which will take place in 1986.

We are disturbed by the development of the international situation. We are facing a new stage in the arms race and the danger of a world nuclear conflict. The installation of new American nuclear missiles in some West European countries, disturbing the existing balance of forces, has increased tension in international relations. It has also impeded the process of detente and the implementation of the principles contained in the CSCE Final Act, the 10th anniversary of whose signing we will celebrate this year. We anticipate with optimism the continuation of the disarmament dialogue between the United States and the USSR begun in Geneva on 7 January. The struggle in defense of threatened peace, being waged together with forces of progress and common sense in the world, is and will remain the patriotic and internationalist duty of all Communists. It is with respect and recognition that we view the contribution which the PCF is making to the peace movement in your country, Europe, and the world. As a permanent component of the socialist community, Poland, together with its allies, has been and will remain an important element in the peaceful order in Europe and an energetic participant in dialogue for the sake of accord on our continent. We are aware of the strict connection between socialist Poland's security and the interests of peace in Europe and the world.

The 40th anniversary celebrations of the victory over fascism will be a chance to marshal our strength in the struggle against war and against all signs of militarism, revanchism, and territorial revisionism.

Dear comrades, the 25th PCF Congress is an important event in the international communist movement. We are convinced that the congress will lay down the chief paths of your party's policy under the new conditions and will serve to fulfill the just aspirations and aims of the working class and all working people of France.

On behalf of the Polish communists, we wish, dear friends, that your party may consolidate its vanguard position in the struggle for social progress, for the triumph of socialism, and for the creation of new development prospects for your beautiful fatherland -- France.

Long live the PCF! Long live the fraternal bond between the PZPR and PCF and may it strengthen! Long live peace and socialism! The PZPR Central Committee.

PZPR POLITBURO RESOLUTION ON GOMULKA'S WORKS

AU111659 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Feb 85 p 1

[Resolution adopted by the PZPR Politburo 'Concerning an Edition of Wladyslaw Gomulka's Writings']

[Text] In connection with the 80th anniversary in 1985 of the birth of Wladyslaw Gomulka 'Wieslaw,' the Politburo, wishing to highlight his noteworthy role in the Polish workers movement and in the emergence and development of People's Poland, will commit the party publishing house 'Book and Knowledge" ["Ksiazka i Wiedza"] to prepare a several-volume edition of Wladyslaw Gomulka's writings.

The Politburo is convinced that the publication of Wladyslaw Gomulka's writings, being our party's permanent treasure, will serve to enhance among Polish society an objective knowledge about People's Poland's latest history and about the experiences of socialist construction.

Wladyslaw Gomulka played a great role in shaping PPR foreign policy, and made a great contribution to the development of cooperation between the parties and states of the socialist community, and especially between the PZPR and CPSU, as well as to strengthening the alliance and friendship between People's Poland and the Soviet Union.

The high informative and ideological values of Wladyslaw Gomulka's work should serve to consolidate PZPR ranks on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and shape patriotic and internationalist attitudes from working people in the PPR.

The PZPR Politburo will appoint an editorial commission to work out the edition of Wladyslaw Gomulka's works under the chairmanship of PZPR Central Committee secretary Henryk Bednarski.

REPORTAGE ON JARUZELSKI VISIT TO INDIA

Madras Visit

LD131333 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] An official farewell ceremony for Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski has been held at Delhi Airport. It was attended by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

In accordance with Indian protocol, visiting guests are seen off when they leave the capital. After the national anthems of the two countries were played and after inspecting the Honor Guard, General Jaruzelski departed on board a special plane to Madras where he arrived at noon local time. He was greeted by the governor of Madras accompanied by state authorities, and by generals representing the Armed Forces. While in Madras, Wojciech Jaruzelski will see a local rolling stock plant among other things.

Arrival in Bombay

LD141154 Warsaw PAP in English 1109 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] New Delhi, Feb. 14 --Poland's Prime Minister Gen. Wojcjiech Jaruzelski, now on an official visit to India, arrived in Bombay today at noon local time.

At the Bombay domestic airport, Wojciech Jaruzelski was welcomed by Governor of the Maharashtra State, Chief Air Marshal Idris H. Latif and head of the state government Vasantrao Patil.

Olszowski Meetings Reported

LD132257 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] New Delhi, Feb 13 -- During Premier General Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to India, Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski met here chairman of the committee for planning India's foreign policy Gopalaswami Parthasarathi and Minister of Steel, Mines and Coal Natwar Singh.

Olszowski and Parthasarathi discussed cooperation of Poland and India in the international arena and collaboration of the Polish and Indian foreign ministries.

Olszowski and Natwar Singh reviewed some aspects of economic relations related to implementing decisions reached by the Polish and Indian premiers.

Czyrek Meetings

LD131352 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] New Delhi, Feb. 12 -- Jozef Czyrek, the PUWP CC Political Bureau member, CC secretary, who accompanies Poland's Premier Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski on his visit to India, met here today in the Indian Parliament headquarters with representatives of the leadership and a group of leading parliamentary activists, of the ruling Congress Party.

Czyrek familiarized representatives of the Indian National Congress (I) with the situation in Poland and with the activities of the PUWP. He also answered many questions concerning the process of stabilization in Poland and Polish-Indian relations.

Representatives of the Congress Party expressed satisfaction at Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit and voiced the conviction that it would help strengthen and develop friendly relations between the two countries. The sides also discussed the issue of cooperation between the socio-political organisations of both countries.

Top authorities of the Congress Party accepted an invitation to attend a symposium, to be held in Poland this year, on the occasion of the Indian National Congress' 100th anniversary.

Jozef Czyrek also met with the leadership of the Indian-Polish Friendship Society, headed by Lokesh Chandra acting as the chairman of the society. The association's representatives spoke on its activity in favour of strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two countries and nations. They stressed that Premier Jaruzelski's visit would give a strong impulse to those spheres in which the association worked.

Jozef Czyrek also met with secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India N.K. Krishnan. The two sides exchanged information on the activities of the Polish United Workers Party and the Communist Party of India.

N.K. Krishnan stressed vital importance of the PUWP CC first secretary, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit for further strengthening Polish-Indian friendly relations and cooperation between the socialist Poland and India. The sides agreed that an all-round development of Polish-Indian relations served well both nations and the cause of world peace and progress.

SZALAJDA MEETS CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S GERLE IN WARSAW

LD131414 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle and Deputy Chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers Zbigniew Szalajda have met in Warsaw to discuss economic and scientific-technological cooperation in electrical engineering. The Czechoslovak guest acquainted himself in Poland with the activity of the Polcolor enterprise, which manufacturers television tubes in Piaseczno, and a Warsaw enterprise that manufactures television sets.

CUBAN OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS WITH CZYREK 5 FEB

AU111646 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] PAP -- On 5 February, Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Central Committee secretary and chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, received Rene Rodriguez Cruz, chairman of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Nations, who is staying in Poland. The Cuban guest informed J. Czyrek about the institute's activities and tasks connected with further prospects for developing friendly cooperation between Cuban and Polish social organizations.

J. Czyrek stressed the importance which the PZPR leadership attaches to the activities of the Polish social movement of friendship with nations, activities which serves a better knowledge of mutual history, culture, and social and economic problems of many countries and continents. J. Czyrek expressed recognition for the energetic cooperation between Polish and Cuban friendship societies for the sake of tighter bonds of friendship between the two nations. Cuban ambassador Quinton Pino Machado also took part in the meeting.

SOCIOPOLITICAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES CULTURE

AU111903 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Feb 85 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- On 6 February, the Council of Ministers Sociopolitical Committee, chaired by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, examined problems with the financing of cultural and educational activity inside plants, as well as conditions for the development of cultural activity in workers' milieus.

It emerges from reports presented by the minister of culture and art that the law on the dissemination of culture and on people's councils and local self-management bodies which the Sejm adopted last year has created a favorable situation for the activity of cultural premises inside factories.

The Sociopolitical Committee acquainted itself with a report on improper conduct within the medical service, conduct which breaches the law, principles of social coexistence, and medical ethics.

In recent years, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has commenced many actions designed to raise the ethics of health service employees. Both the leadership cadres and final-year students in medical schools are being trained in medical ethics, the legal-deontological aspects of the medical profession, and ethical problems of modern medicine.

The Sociopolitical Committee also acquainted itself with the results of an opinion poll on the functioning of the health service carried out by the Public Opinion Research Center.

Most of the people polled do not accuse doctors of drastic deviations from the ethics in force. However, one of the chief reasons given for violating these ethics was the university accepted custom of giving presents. Those polled gave a positive assessment of the professional qualifications of medical cadres.

From 1980 to 1984 there were 113 cases where health service employees collided with the law. These are fragmentary occurrences considering the general total of 658,000 people employed by the health and social welfare ministry. Nevertheless, the nature of this profession is such that every case of improper conduct by a health service employer is regarded exceptionally severely by society.

The Sociopolitical Committee highlighted the importance of basic research for the sake of scientific development. The need was expressed to exercise greater concern over the level of research and to use the results thereof in order to speed up the development of society and the economy. The centrally-controlled system of research has permitted the implementation of selected research tasks and has not permitted a fall in the scientific level of the work assigned to the system.

The primary research during the 1986-90 period will be conducted within the framework of a single national system. As part of the preparations for the basic research program, the necessary level of funds for this type of research was estimated.

NO 'SURPRISES' IN REAGAN STATE OF UNION ADDRESS

AU111615 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 8 Feb 85 p 5

[Ewa Boniecka commentary: "A Message Without Surprises"]

[Text] President Reagan's State of the Union address delivered to Congress on 6 January did not contain any political surprises. Radiating satisfaction and conscious of his personal popularity among large sections of U.S. society, Reagan proclaimed the full continuation of his present economic strategy and conservative social policy.

As for foreign policy, he confirmed that he intended to continue it from the position of military strength and clearly suggested that this strength might be used. He said: "We must not pretend that we are babes in the woods in a world that is not innocent. Nor must we be passive when our friends are in danger." He declared that the United States will continue disarmament negotiations with the USSR and that it is ready to sign "rational and verifiable accords" on arms control. However, he once again repeated that his administration will continue to develop all arms programs, including space arms.

In connection with his 74th birthday Reagan received an ovation from Congress, after which some congressmen, including also those from the Republican Party, began to criticize some of Reagan's programmatic principles.

With reference to the announcement that military expenditures would increase about 6 percent, even the Republicans, including Robert Dole, leader of the Senate majority, expressed their concern that Reagan did not contemplate feasible measures to reduce the enormous budget deficit of about $220 billion. Robert Packwood, the Republican chairman of one of the Senate Committees, even said that it will be impossible to reduce that deficit in view of the plans for militarizing space and to seek to eliminate nuclear weapons while announcing that the production of these weapons would be increased.

The conclusions? The new Congress is able to tell a show of rhetoric from actual policy and expects that President Reagan will realistically evaluate his actions to date, especially insofar as the issues of the budget and arms control are concerned.

COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED ON 1984 PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU110601 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Feb 85 pp 4, 5

[Text] The Central Statistics Office has published a communique on the socioeconomic results achieved in 1984. The communique states:

The basic economic indexes were as follows in 1984:

Item	Index for 1983 -- 100
Gross national income (constant prices)	over 105
The gross value of fixed assets (constant prices)	102.5
Employment in the socialized economy (without apprentices)	100.5
Average monthly wage in the socialized economy	120.2
Index of living costs of employees in the socialized economy	116
Index of retail prices for goods and services	115
Per capita consumption of material goods paid for from personal incomes (constant prices)	104
Fiscal incomes of the population	119.6
Fiscal expenditures of the population	121.2
Fiscal resources of the population	116.4
including cash resources	115.3
Retail sales of goods by socialized economy units:	
In current prices	119.5
In constant prices	106
Food	102
Alcohol	104
Nonfood articles	108
Export of goods (constant prices)	109
Import of goods (constant prices)	109
Investment outlays in the socialized economy (constant prices)	110
Sold production in socialized industry (constant prices)	105.3
Sold production per employee in socialized industry (constant prices)	105.9
Basic production of socialized construction enterprises (constant prices)	106.9

Basic production per employee in socialized construction enterprises (constant prices)	106.4
Total farm production (constant prices),	105.7
Plant production	107.6
Animal production	103.4
Farm produce procurement (constant prices)	103.6
Freight traffic by socialized transportation	103.4
Passenger traffic by socialized transportation	100
Apartments turned over for use	100.1
By socialized economy	102
By nonsocialized economy	95.5
State budget expenditure on social services	126

National Income

Compared with 1983, the gross national income increased (in constant prices) over 5 percent in 1984, but was still lower by about 14 percent than the highest national income in 1978, and about 12 percent lower than the 1979 income.

Social labor productivity in the socialized economy increased about 6 percent. The average number of employees in the socialized economy in the material production sector decreased slightly compared with 1983.

As in 1983, the increase in net production occurred in all sectors of the national economy.

In per capita terms, the gross national income increased over 4 percent in comparison with 1983, but was some 16 percent lower than in 1979.

In 1984, exports exceeded imports. The export surplus was primarily used to pay off our previous years' foreign debts. That is why there was a reduction in the material goods assigned to domestic consumption and accumulation. As a result, the shared national income was smaller than the gross national income.

The shared national income increased (in constant prices) about 5 percent compared with 1983. Compared with 1978, it was about 20 percent lower, and compared with 1979, about 16 percent lower.

In per capita terms, the shared national income was about 4 percent higher than in 1983, but was about 20 percent lower than in 1979.

Compared with 1983, the consumption of material goods paid for from the population's personal incomes was about 5 percent higher, but compared with 1979 it was about 7 percent lower.

In per capita terms, this consumption was about 4 percent higher than in 1983 and about 11 percent lower than in 1979.

Net investment outlays on fixed assets increased over 6 percent in 1984, and their ratio in the shared national income increased. Compared with 1979, net investment outlays on fixed assets were about 47 percent lower.

Fiscal Results in Socialized Enterprises

In the period January-November 1984, the fiscal accumulation resulting from overall activities of socialized enterprises (excluding state farms, farm producer cooperatives, and agricultural circle cooperatives) amounted to Z1,859.5 billion, which was 22.5 percent more than in 1983. This accumulation accounted for 13.2 percent of the value of sales. (In the trade sector, profit margins were regarded as sales.)

The payments into the state budget on account of the distribution of accumulation amounted to Z1,265.5 billion, including Z1,084.8 billion in turnover taxation, and, compared with the January-November period of 1983, increased 25.1 and 27.9 percent, respectively. At the same time, budgetary subsidies amounted to Z942.1 billion, including Z677.2 billion in the form of grants, and were 25.4 and 17.8 percent higher, respectively, than in the same period in 1983.

If we take into account taxation on account of the distribution of accumulation and the budget subsidies, the total fiscal results amounted to Z1,536.1 billion (Z1,793.3 billion profit and Z257.2 billion loss), which was 22.1 percent more than in the 1983 January-February period. On account of profit sharing, socialized enterprises paid Z771.7 billion into the state budget in the form of income tax, which was 18.7 percent more in the same period in 1983, and Z66.4 billion into the State Vocational Activization Fund. Taking income taxation and the payments into the State Vocational Activization Fund into account, the favorable fiscal results amounted to Z698 billion, or 21.9 percent more than for the 11 months of 1983.

Altogether, the liabilities of enterprises on account of the distribution of accumulation and profits amounted to Z2,103.6 billion and were 123.3 percent (more than twofold) higher than subsidies. In the comparable period in 1983, liabilities exceeded subsidies by 125.9 percent. Alcohol enterprises, foreign trade agencies, refineries, and wholesale supply enterprises had to pay the highest taxes. The coal industry, dairies, housing economy, rail transportation, flour mills, and urban passenger transportation received the highest subsidies.

Technological Development

In 1984, the unfavorable trends in technological progress were halted. Funds for research and development were increased. The number of new products increased. Technologies were used to reduce the consumption of materials and to improve the working conditions of production workers. The number of new inventions increased. However, it was not possible to raise the general standards of economic modernity, nor was it possible to improve production quality.

Initial estimates indicate that the funds for research and development amounted to about Z100 billion, or about 25 percent more than in 1983. In addition, the technological-economic progress fund administered by enterprises increased about 40 percent.

Of the 182 research and development tasks stipulated by the central annual plan as government orders, 132 were implemented under government and other programs without delay.

The state industry initiated the production of over 4,000 new lines worth Z78.2 billion. The electro-engineering industry initiated the production of about 3,000 new lines worth over Z48 billion, including about 1,300 new machines and installations. Some

slight progress was achieved in the automation of production, but no crucial progress was made in supplying enterprises with industrial robots.

The number of products marked with the quality symbols "1" and "Q" amounted to 18,700, which was slightly lower than in 1983.

As for construction, it was possible to halt the decline in the mechanization of manual labor -- this decline started in 1981 -- which is measured by the ratio of hours worked by workers themselves. The provision of mechanized equipment continued to increase consistently, albeit slowly.

As for housing construction, crucial changes occurred in construction with the help of large prefabricated panels in that the material-intensive technologies (W-70, OWT, and Szczecin technologies) were replaced by less material-intensive ones. As for industrial and specialist construction, less material-intensive technologies and technologies providing cheaper and more accessible materials in lieu of the materials in short supply were devised.

As for transportation, organizational-technological measures were taken to increase the capacity and efficiency of transportation, reduce the consumption of materials and energy, raise the safety of traffic, rationalize employment, and lower labor intensity. The structure of rolling stock was improved and the transportation network and organization of freight modernized. No major progress was made in promoting the freight container system.

In 1984, the Patents Office received 5,100 applications for registration of Polish inventions, 7.4 percent more than in 1983. Most of these inventions concerned chemistry, control and measuring apparatus, electro-engineering, electronics, and transportation. There were also 2,300 applications to register various designs, 14.7 percent more than in 1983. Some 91 applications were made for the protection of inventions abroad, 32 more than in 1983.

The industry registered 105,000 inventions, or about 10 percent more than in 1983, but the number of the inventions actually used amounted to about 58,000, and was lower by some 4 percent.

Industry

The socialized industry's sold production (in constant selling prices) increased 5.3 percent compared with 1983. In this connection, the extraction industry's production increased 2.8 percent and the processing industry 5.5 percent. Small-scale industry's sold production increased 9.1 percent. Compared with 1979, the production sold by the socialized industry decreased 5.8 percent.

The production sold by the socialized industry in current prices increased 20.6 percent compared with 1983.

The tasks of the central annual plan for 1984 with regard to sold production were implemented 100.8 percent.

The electro-engineering and electronic industries increased their sold production by as much as 11.6 percent. The figures for the precision instrument, energy, clothing, and machine-building industries were 9.6, 9.5, 8.9, and 8.7 percent, respectively. The increase in the production of the fuel industry was below the average increase and amounted to 0.2 percent. The increases for the paper, coal, iron, and food industries were 1.9, 2.3, 2.7, and 3.5 percent, respectively.

The electro-engineering, ceramics, timber, and clothing industries achieved considerable increases in the production of consumer goods. This was especially true of the production of clothing for children and young people as a result of the implementation of the operational program for the output of clothing.

The implementation of the plan for the production of basic fuels, particularly bituminous coal, lignite, and energy, eliminated difficulties in supplying customers with these commodities. However, restrictions on the supply of liquid fuels continued. The demand for electric energy was fully met. Compared with 1983, the consumption of electrical energy in industry increased 3.9 percent. There were no cuts in the flow of energy for customers.

The flow of bituminous coal to meet the needs of the country was reduced by 2.2 percent compared with 1983. Despite reductions in this flow, the needs of customers were fully met, which was also a result of the fact that they had already some coal inventories.

The flow of basic raw and other materials was also improved. The flow of rolled goods, cold rolled steel sheets, galvanized iron, drawn rods, copper, zinc, lead, aluminum, polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene, synthetic rubber, batteries, automobile tires, tarred paper, and cement also increased.

The 1984 production of some more important goods by the socialized economy was as follows:

Item	Unit of Measure	Absolute figures	1983 Index -- 100	1979 Index -- 100
Bituminous coal	millions of metric tons	191.6	100.3	95.3
Lignite	"	50.4	118.5	132.3
Coke from bituminous coal	"	16.6	97.1	82.9
Natural gas	millions of cubic meters	6,072	110.6	82.8
Processed crude oil	millions of metric tons	13.6	99.9	82.1
Electric energy	billions of kWh	134.8	107.1	115.6
Unrefined steel	millions of metric tons	16.5	108.1	86
Electrolytic copper	thousands of metric tons	372.3	103.4	110.9
Aluminum	"	45.9	103.4	47.6
Zinc	"	176	103.4	84.1
Lead	"	83.4	102.9	99
Metal-cutting				
Machine tools machine tools		88.9	100	78.3

Item	Unit of Measure	Absolute figures	1983 Index -- 100	1979 Index -- 100
-- automated ones	metric tons	1,320	104.7	63.5
Machines for plastic working of metals		7,865	108.6	72.5
Farm machines and implements	billions of zlotys (a)	53.6	105.7	124.7
Automated steering equipment	"	14.1	98.9	83.3
Computer equipment	"	19.6	108.7	136.6
Passenger automobiles	thousands of units	279.1	103.6	79.8
Trucks and road tractors	"	46.9	109.2	82.1
Farm tractors	"	58.5	105.4	107.9
Seagoing vessels (from 100 DWT upward)	thousands of units	484.8	90.6	80.5
Electric rotary machines	millions of units	12.1	104	90.7
Semiconductor elements,	"	237	123.1	102.8
-- integrated circuits	"	30.4	110.4	123.1
Electric acid batteries	thousands of units	2,807	107	102.1
Household electric washing machines and centrifuges,	"	730.2	103.4	96.9
-- automated ones	"	290.8	100.5	70.1
Household refrigerators	"	536.6	100.5	98.5
Radio sets and equipment	"	2,416	113.2	90.7
Television sets,	"	587.4	103.8	64.2
-- color sets	"	223.9	123.8	251.3
Tape recorders, dictaphones	"	426	106.6	50.2
Sulfur in terms of pure compound	thousands of metric tons	4,990	99.8	103.3

Item	Unit of Measure	Absolute figures	1983 Index -- 100	1979 Index -- 100
Synthetic fertilizers (without lime fertilizers) in terms of pure compound	thousands of metric tons	2,356	101.4	97.5
Synthetic compounds	"	592.7	110.7	134.7
Synthetic rubber (with latex)	"	119.4	99.7	91.9
Chemical fibers,	"	238.3	103.5	97.5
-- synthetic ones	"	160.3	104	101.3
Pharmaceutical articles (with herbs)	billions of zlotys (a)	47.6	108.8	142.1
Detergents and soap	thousands of metric tons	265.1	93.2	94.1
Tires	thousands of units	8,104	102.7	91.6
-- tires for tractors	"	1,039	115.2	124
Cement	millions of metric tons	16.7	103.1	86.9
Walling materials (in terms of solid red bricks) (b)	millions of bricks	9,070	98	85.5
Lumber	thousands of cubic meters	5,958	98.8	87.4
Millboards	millions of square meters	110.9	102.8	95
Particle boards	thousands of cubic meters	1,120	104.6	130.1
Furniture	billions of zlotys (a)	106.5	109.9	113
Paper	thousands of metric tons	1,042	104.6	130.1
Cardboard	"	213.8	104.8	90
Cotton- and cotton-like fabric	millions of meters	808.9	108.7	89.5

Item	Unit of Measure	Absolute figures	1983 Index -- 100	1979 Index -- 100
Woolen and wool-like fabrics	millions of meters	102.9	104.5	83.7
Silk and silk-like fabrics	"	137.8	102	84.9
Knitted articles	millions of units	354.4	103.9	95.3
Footwear (less rubber footwear)	millions of pairs	146.7	103.7	104.8
Meat and fats (less meat slaughtered in households),	thousands of metric tons	1,754	101.9	68.5
-- slaughtered poultry	"	176.2	158.9	55
Sea fish catches (c)	"	671.7	93.9	83.6
Butter	"	289	110.7	114.5
Sugar	"	1,740	88.3	119.6
Edible vegetable fats	"	282.5	110.2	101.2
Cigarettes	billions of pieces	86.4	104.3	94.4
Industrial mixed fodder	thousands of metric tons	6,353	107	62.7

(a) denotes fixed selling prices in 1982; (b) does not include the production of peasant teams and trades; (c) including catches by individual fishermen.

As for the electro-engineering industry, the following sectors achieved the highest increases in production: electronics, chemical machines and apparatus, tele-electronics, teletechnology, automation, cables, conduits, and machines and installations for food processing.

As for the chemical industry, the following sectors achieved the highest increases in production: paints, varnishes, plastic articles, and rubber articles. The production of chemicals for the electronic, pharmaceutical, and herbal industries also increased.

In 1984, average employment in the socialized industry amounted to 4,418,000 persons and was lower by 24,000 persons, or 0.5 percent, than in 1983. Manpower reductions occurred in most branches of industry, but the highest reductions occurred in the paper industry -- 3.4 percent, in the iron industry -- 2.3 percent, in the timber industry -- 2.2 percent, and in metallurgical industry -- 2.1 percent. On the other hand, manpower increased in the coalmining, energy, precision instruments, clothing, leather, printing and other industries.

Per capita labor productivity in terms of sold production in fixed prices was 5.9 percent higher than in 1983, and 5.6 percent higher in terms of working hours.

Compared with 1979, per capita sold production was 1.6 percent higher. At the same time, employment was reduced by 7.3 percent and the per capita working time was reduced by 5.2 percent, which was the reason why production failed to reach the 1979 level.

In 1984, the working time worked in the key industries by a worker in the industrial and development sectors remained at the 1983 level and amounted to 1,848 hours as against the 2,120 hours that should have been worked. The figure of 2,120 hours was 0.3 percent lower than in 1983. In 1984, per capita overtime increased from 124 to 134 hours, that is, by 8 percent. The number of hours a worker was expected to work in 1979 stood at 2,252 hours.

The time not worked by a worker in the industrial and development sector increased from 221 hours in 1983 to 224 hours in 1984, that is, by 1.4 percent. Absenteeism due to illness and justified and unjustified absenteeism increased, but periods of paid idleness and maternity leave decreased.

The time worked during normal working hours in the space of 1 week stayed at the 1983 level and amounted to 32.9 hours, while nominal working time (without annual vacations) amounted to 37.3 hours.

Agriculture

It is essential that in 1984 the value of overall farm production (in fixed prices) increased 5.7 percent compared with 1983, and that crop production increased 7.6 percent and animal production 3.4 percent. Salable farm production increased 3.8 percent, including a 5.9 percent increase in crop production and a 2.7 percent increase in animal production. The yields of cereals and oleaginous plants were especially good.

Compared with 1983, the overall area of cereals increased slightly. The structure of sowing underwent changes. The area of wheat and oleaginous plants increased considerably, but the area of potatoes, sugar beets, and fodder plants decreased.

The following table shows the 1984 harvest figures for the main crops:

Item	1984 Harvest in Millions of Metric Tons	1983 Index -- 100	1976-80 Average Index -- 100
Cereals	24.4	110.4	125.1
4 grains (less mixtures)	21.7	110.9	123.6
wheat	6	116.4	118.1
rye	9.5	108.7	147.3
barley	3.6	109	99.9
oats	2.6	109.5	107
Potatoes	37.4	108.6	87.6
Sugar beets	16	98.1	113.4
Oleaginous crops	0.9	164.8	142.7
Meadow hay	15.5	106.5	108.1

The following table shows the 1984 yield figures for the main crops:

Item	1984 Yields per Hectare in Quintals	1983 Index -- 100	1976-80 Average Index -- 100
Cereals:	19.9	109.5	120.6
4 grains (less mixtures)	30	109.1	121
wheat	35.2	104.8	120.1
rye	26.9	105.5	124.5
barley	33.7	113.5	122.1
oats	27.9	122.4	122.4
Potatoes	174	112.3	98.3
Sugar beets	340	101.2	121.4
Oleaginous crops	22.3	102.8	117.4
Meadow hay	62.2	106.7	107.8

In 1984 the highest harvest was that of cereals. The harvest of oleaginous crops and sugar beets was high. The harvest of potatoes and fodder crops was higher than in 1983.

The vegetable harvest amounted to 5.3 million metric tons and was approximately 21 percent greater than in 1983, mainly because of the higher yields of cabbage and root vegetables. However, the tomato harvest was 50 percent lower and cucumbers 38 percent lower. In addition, the fruit harvest was about 10 percent lower than in 1983.

The 1984 crop harvest, especially the increased stocks of cereals and potatoes and the increased profitability of stockbreeding illustrated by the improved procurement prices for hogs in relation to the free market fodder prices, positively influenced the stockbreeding situation.

Following the great decline in stockbreeding, especially hogs, in 1981-83, this decline was halted at the beginning of 1984. After the 1984 harvest, stockbreeding began to recover slowly, as attested to by the census of animals and by the better stockbreeding indicators. Because of the present policy to increase the number of animals, the annual procurement of hogs did not increase, although it began to go up in the last quarter of 1984.

The following table shows the numbers of farm animals registered during the census in January 1985:

Item	All Farming	Socialized Farming	Nonsocialized Farming
Cattle:	10,903,000	2,156,000	8,747,000
Cows	5,607,000	683,000	4,924,000
Hogs	17,187,000	4,627,000	12,560,000
Piglets up to 3 months	5,296,000	1,371,000	3,925,000
Shoats between 3 and 6 months	5,135,000	1,462,000	3,673,000
Gilts for breeding:	1,784,000	460,000	1,378,000
Gilts in farrow	995,000	207,000	788,000
Porkers, bacon hogs, and others	4,973,000	1,388,000	3,585,000

The following table shows the January 1985 index of the numbers of animals if the January 1984 index is taken as 100:

Item	All Farming	Socialized Farming	Nonsocialized Farming
Cattle:	98.4	94	99.5
Cows	98.6	97	98.8
Hogs	108.4	107.5	108.7
Piglets up to 3 months	111.9	109.8	112.6
Shoats between 3 and 6 months	105.4	107.2	104.7
Gilts for breeding:	108.5	108.4	108.6
Gilts in farrow	110.4	111	110.3
Porkers, bacon hogs, and others	107.9	105.2	109

It is estimated that the 1984 production of butcher livestock (including private slaughter) amounted to 2.3 million metric tons in terms of warm-slaughter meat and fats and was 0.7 percent higher than in 1983.

The production of milk amounted to 16.3 billion liters and was up 4 percent over 1983. The production of eggs amounted to 8.1 billion and increased 5 percent.

The overall value of farm produce procured by the state from all farming amounted to about Z1.099 trillion in current prices and was approximately 14 percent higher than in 1983. The value of procurement from socialized farming increased about 19 percent, and from nonsocialized farming by about 12 percent.

The value of procurement in fixed prices increased 3.6 percent overall. The value of procurement from socialized farming increased 8.4 percent, and from nonsocialized farming 1.9 percent.

The procurement of farm animal produce in 1984 was as follows:

Item	Total in Metric Tons	From Socialized Farming	From Nonsocialized Farming
Butcher livestock in terms of warm-slaughter meat and fat:	1,778,800	587,100	1,191,700
Beef	624,100	181,300	442,800
Veal	24,600	1,900	22,700
Pork	900,400	346,100	554,300
Poultry	168,900	52,200	116,700
Milk in liters	11,498,000,000	11,488,407,000	9,593,000
Eggs	2,856,000,000	608,000,000	2,248,000,000

The following table shows the 1984 index of the procurement of farm animal produce if the 1983 index is taken as 100:

Item	Total	Socialized Farming	Nonsocialized Farming
Butcher livestock in terms of warm-slaughter meat and fat:	100.1	99.8	100.3
Beef	108	98.3	112.5
Veal	75.3	70.6	75.7
Pork	89.5	95.8	85.9
Poultry	156.3	154.7	157
Milk	107.3	104.8	107.8
Eggs	95.5	108	92.5

The procurement of edible cereals between July and the end of December 1984 amounted to 5.2 million metric tons and was about 11 percent higher than in the same period in 1983. The procurement of potatoes amounted to 3.6 million metric tons, but the procurement of sugar beets dropped by about 2 percent.

In 1984, the flow of production equipment to farming was improved, the supply of machines increased, and the supply of seeds was adequate. More chemical fertilizers were supplied, but their structure was not what the farmers needed. The sales of industrial fodder went up.

As a result of the implementation of the operational program, the flow of machines and equipment to farming was improved. The flow of machine spare parts was also improved, but some assortments were in short supply.

The value of the flow of domestic and imported farm equipment amounted to Z114 billion in current prices and the value of spare parts to Z86 billion.

The supply of tractors to farming amounted to 63,500 in 1984, an increase of 2.5 percent compared with 1983. The annual tasks of the operational program in this regard were implemented approximately 105 percent.

The supplies of seeds were adequate, but the planned supply of seedlings did not fully meet the needs, and it was necessary to meet them with the seedlings produced by farmers themselves.

In 1984, farmers bought 4.6 million metric tons of state fodder, or 21.2 percent more than in 1983.

The supply of pure chemical fertilizers amounted to 3,357,000 metric tons and increased 9.6 percent compared with 1983. The supply of potassium fertilizers increased 46.9 percent, of nitrogen fertilizers 6.5 percent, and of phosphorous fertilizers 1.4 percent.

Farming used 3,424,000 metric tons of pure chemical fertilizers in 1984, or 7.6 percent more than in 1983. This means that 182.5 kg of fertilizers were used per hectare of arable land, or 12.8 kg more than in 1983.

The supply of domestic and imported plant protection chemicals in active form amounted to 11,100 metric tons in 1984, and was 24.6 percent lower than in 1983.

The stocks of chemical fertilizers held by agricultural producers and trade were reduced.

The loans granted to the rural population by the Food Economy Bank amounted to Z113 billion, which was Z20.6 billion or 22.3 percent more than in 1983. Investment loans amounted to Z41.6 billion, which was Z5.8 billion or 16.2 percent more. The loans granted to the population to build or repair houses amounted to Z14 billion, which was 5 percent more than in 1983.

Forestry

The total timber production amounted to 24.4 million cubic meters, and was 4.3 higher than in 1983.

The production of timber in state forests amounted to 22.8 million cubic meters and decreased 4.6 percent. State forestry enterprises took 18.2 million cubic meters out of the forests, which was 2.9 percent less than in 1983. In 1984, some 79.8 percent of timber was taken out of the forests compared with 78.4 percent in 1983.

According to the data available in 1984, timber broken by winds and other causes and timber scrap in state forestry enterprises amounted to almost 47 million cubic meters. In 1984, the felling of damaged trees produced 16.2 million cubic meters, which accounted for 71.1 percent of the overall volume of timber (the figure for 1983 was 70.3 percent). In 1982-84, the felling of damaged trees produced 46.2 million cubic meters of timber. This felling helped to reduce the felling of healthy trees. All the same, the health of our forests continues to be unfavorable and calls for intensive efforts to improve the situation.

The area of the forests threatened by air pollution amounts to over 654,000 hectares, or almost 8 percent of the forestry area.

Forestry renewal was carried out on 63,200 hectares, or 9.3 percent more than in 1983. This included 49,200 hectares of state forest area, which was 9.1 percent more than in 1983. The volume of renewal and afforesting operations was still inadequate to make good the losses in forestry.

Transportation and Communications

Socialized transportation enterprises carried 1,222,700 metric tons of freight, or 3.4 percent more than in 1983. All kinds of transportation, except for public automobile transportation, carried more freight.

The freight performance of transportation amounted to 354.4 billion metric tons per kilometer and increased 0.5 percent. The lower upsurge of freight transportation was primarily caused by reductions in sea transportation, which amounted to 2.6 percent. While the loads carried by sea increased, the distances covered decreased.

The Polish railroads carried 354.4 billion metric tons per kilometer, which was 2.7 percent more than in 1983. The freight of various loads increased, but the freight of lignite, coke, crude oil, processed oil, bricks, grains, and potatoes decreased compared with 1983.

The performance of the railroads was hindered by a shortage of cars, especially freight cars, because the losses in old rolling stock were in excess of new replacements. Some 5,700 freight cars were supplied, including 4,200 cars with four axles and 200 freight cars with six axles. On the other hand, 14,800 freight cars were written off, including 13,700 cars with two axles.

The average number of freight cars in use around the clock was 2.1 percent lower than in 1983. The average number of unserviceable freight cars around the clock stood at 39,700 and was lower than in 1983 by 5,600 cars, or by 12.4 percent. Repair workshops repaired 72,300 freight cars, or 1,300 cars fewer than in 1983.

Some 479 km of railroads were converted to electricity, including the following lines: Szczaniec-Rzepin, Czerwinsk-Rzepin, Wroclaw Lesnica-Milkowice, Torun Main Passenger Depot-Bydgoszcz East, and Nasielsk-Ciechanow. On 31 December 1984, the length of the railroads converted to electricity amounted to 8,307 km, which was 34.1 percent of all the normal gauge railroads.

The freight carried by truck transportation amounted to 606.4 million metric tons and was 3.8 percent higher than in 1983. The freight carried by public truck transportation was lower by 1.3 percent and that carried by branch public transportation [transport samochodowy branzowy] increased 5.1 percent.

The public and branch truck transportation enterprises and cooperatives had some 106,000 trucks and tractors at their daily disposal on the average, which was 1.8 percent fewer than in 1983.

The technical serviceability and employment of trucks and tractors were improved. The coefficient of their technical readiness increased from 74.6 percent in 1983 to 75.3 percent in 1984, and the coefficient of their employment increased from 57.6 to 58.3 percent.

Vessels carried 35.4 million metric tons of freight, or 6.3 percent more than in 1983. The total tonnage of the Polish merchant navy stood at 3,963,900 deadweight tons on 31 December 1984, and was 2.7 percent higher than at the end of 1983.

Inland water freight amounted to 15.4 million metric tons in 1984, and was 7.7 percent higher than in 1983.

Maritime ports handled 56.5 million metric tons of freight, or 21.7 percent more than in 1983. This figure included 7.6 million metric tons of transit freight, or 16.9 percent more than in 1983. The loads of all kinds of freight increased except for grains, the loads of which were 8.4 percent lower than in 1983.

Socialized public transportation carried 3,475,500,000 passengers, which was at about the 1983 level. Compared with 1983, maritime transportation increased 28 percent, air transportation 27.4 percent, and public automobile transportation 0.3 percent. On the other hand, rail passenger transportation decreased by 0.6 percent and inland water transportation by 13.1 percent.

The value of the services provided by basic communications totaled Z87.7 billion in 1984, and was 6.7 percent higher than in 1983. The number of telephone subscribers amounted to 2,348,700 on 31 December 1984, and was 131,700 subscribers higher than at the end of 1983. This increase amounted to 5.9 percent.

Investments and Construction

In 1984 the distinctive features of investment activities were the higher than planned level of investment outlays, the commitment to unfinished investments at the 1983 level, and the increase in the frozen investment outlays.

The socialized economy increased investment outlays in current prices to Z1.335 trillion. This included Z854 billion of construction work and Z410 billion of the purchases of machines and equipment.

Compared with 1983, the socialized economy's investment outlays in constant prices increased 10 percent. However, compared with 1979, these outlays were 34 percent lower.

The nonsocialized economy's investment outlays were at the 1983 level. Compared with 1983, the investment outlays throughout the national economy increased about 8 percent.

In the period of January-September 1984, the investment outlays in enterprises and local government increased faster than the outlays on central, budgetary, and cooperative housing construction investments. Central investments accounted for 16.4 percent of the socialized economy's investments in the period January-September 1984, the local government's investments accounted for 15.7 percent, the enterprises' investments for 49.1 percent (this figure included 32.2 percent of fully self-financed investments), cooperative housing investments for 14.8 percent, and investments financed from social and special funds for 3.7 percent.

At the end of 1984, frozen outlays for unfinished investment projects amounted to Z1.6 billion. Completing these projects requires that outlays be increased during the coming years by over Z3 billion in terms of current prices.

The 1984 plan for handing over completed investment projects for use, stemming from contracts, was fulfilled to a level of over 70 percent; in other words, the same level as in 1983.

As far as central investments are concerned, the following were completed: The third and fourth power units (360 megawatts each) at the Belchatow power plant; the 750,000 volt electricity line leading from the USSR border via Rzeszow to Widelka (114 km), connecting the domestic electricity network with the USSR network; extracting facilities at the Belchatow coalmine, capable of extracting 5.8 million metric tons of coal annually; equipment for manufacturing "Massey Ferguson" tractors at the "Ursus" plant; the first ammonia processing cycle at the "Police 2" nitrogen-phosphor fertilizer plant; additional coal extraction facilities at the Lubstow coal seam in Konin; a power plant (240 million calories per hour) in Katowice-Dabrowka; a boiler (120 million calories per hour) at the Stalowa Wola power plant; and the "Olendra" power plant (86 million calories per hour) at the "Siarkopol" sulfur mine and processing plant in Tarnobrzeg.

As far as investment projects by enterprises are concerned, the following were completed: Power units in power plants in Wroclaw (165 million calories per hour), Krakow-Leg (165 million calories per hour), and Poznan (110 million calories per hour); a light bulb production department at the "Polam" lighting equipment plant in Pila (a task performed with CSSR participation); combine harvester production equipment at the harvesting machine factory in Plock capable of producing 1,025 combine harvesters annually; and a department for producing nuclear power plant equipment at the "Rafako" boiler plant in Racibor.

A series of investment projects were not completed on time, including the following from the 1984 plan: the Number 5 power unit (360 megawatts) at the Belchatow power plant; a newsprint production unit at the cellulose-paper combine at Kwidzyn; the second ammonia processing cycle at the "Police 2" nitrogen-phosphor plant; an antibiotics production unit (103.8 metric tons per year) at the "Polfa" pharmaceutical works; the "Mogilno" salt mine (2.5 million cubic meters per year) in Inowroclaw; a unit for the production of solvents (40,000 metric tons per year) and vinyl chloride (205,000 metric tons per year) at the nitrogen plant in Wloclawek; the geological machinery and equipment plant (269,000 metric tons of equipment per year) in Ciechanow; and a graphics plant in Gdansk.

In 1984, housing construction was as follows:

Item			Area of Living Space	
Apartments	Thousands	1983 is 100	Thousands of square meters	1983 is 100
Total	196	100.1	13,338	101.2
Socialized construction	140.9	102	7,748	104.2
Residential apartments	139.3	101.7	7,672	104
Communal apartments	5.1	204.8	268	212.4
Cooperative apartments	97.5	94.7	5,280	96.2
Factory-built apartments	36.7	116.5	2,124	120.4
Non-residential and adapted apartments	1.6	137.3	76	129.5
Private construction	55.1	95.5	5,590	97.3

Some 107.1 percent of the central annual plan's tasks for the socialized economy were fulfilled, meaning an extra 9,300 apartments; and in the private economy, 91.9 percent of the tasks were fulfilled, meaning 4,900 less apartments than planned.

The average space of apartments built by the socialized economy was 55 square meters, 2 percent more than in 1983; and the average space of privately-built apartments was 101.4 square meters, 1.9 percent more than in 1983.

The number of apartments under construction by the national economy at the end of 1984 was 466,000, including 183,000 being built by socialized construction. In 1983, the figures were 430,000 and 182,000, respectively.

A series of social premises were completed. This includes new hospitals providing a total of 4,900 new beds as follows: Bydgoszcz (520 new beds), Gdansk (647), Wroclaw (610), Ciechanow (599), Sokolow Podlaski (358), and Lipsk (272); 450 new beds in sanatoriums; 851 new places in welfare and old people's homes; 115 new clinics and health centers with a total of 1,100 treatment rooms; and 1,700 places in day nurseries.

Some 23,700 places in kindergartens were made available for the needs of education and upbringing; 2,600 places in secondary schools and colleges; 290 places in training workshops, and 2,200 places in boarding schools.

Some 182 more hospital beds; 24 treatment rooms at health centers; 84 places in welfare homes; 6,200 places in kindergartens; 370 places in day schools; and 653 places in boarding schools were made available than in 1983. There were 259 fewer beds in sanatoriums made available than in 1983, 136 fewer treatment rooms in outpatient clinics, 998 fewer places in day nurseries, and 1,215 fewer places in training workshops.

The following tasks of the 1984 plan were not fulfilled: Some 1,000 new hospital beds, including 595 in Warsaw; 103 new beds in a hospital wing in Kozienice; 1,100 places in day nurseries; over 30 health clinics; 4,600 places in kindergartens; 700 places in boarding schools; and 900 places in training workshops.

Basic production by socialized building and refitting enterprises in 1984 amounted to Z958.6 billion (in terms of current prices), which in terms of fixed prices was 6.9 percent more than in 1983. Production was also 6.7 percent greater than the level foreseen in the central annual plan, but was 25.1 percent less than in 1979.

At the end of 1984, the number of building sites was 18,400, compared to 17,800 at the beginning of the year. Socialized building and refitting enterprises, acting as general and partial contractors, commenced work on 13,700 new construction projects in 1984, and were left with 13,100 at the end of the year.

The average employment in socialized building and refitting enterprises was 917,900 persons, which was 4,900, or 0.5 percent more than in 1983.

Basic production per employee was 6.4 percent greater than in 1983, but 12.6 percent less than in 1979.

Foreign Trade

In 1984, exports calculated in current prices amounted to Z1,334.1 billion, and imports Z1,211 billion.

In terms of fixed prices, both exports and imports were 9 percent greater than in 1983. Exports to the first area of payments were 5.5 percent greater, and imports from this area 5.9 percent greater. Exports to the second area of payments were 12.4 percent

greater, and imports from this area 13.2 percent greater. The volume of exports in 1984 calculated in fixed prices was 1.4 percent more than in 1979, but imports were 19.3 percent less, including 38.9 percent less from the second area of payments.

Trade turnover in 1984 was as follows:

	Current Prices in Billions of Zlotys		
Item	Exports	Imports	Balance
Total	1,334.1	1,211	plus 123.1
First area of payments	615.4	662.9	- 47.2
Second area of payments	718.7	548.1	plus 170.6

The trade deficit in the first area of payments was R666 million (in 1983 it was R523 million). Concerning trade with the second area of payments, a trade surplus was achieved amounting to $1,501 million (in 1983 it was $1,546 million).

The exports to the first area of payments foreseen in the central annual plan were exceeded by 3.8 percent, and imports from this area were exceeded by 4.8 percent. The full level of exports to the second area of payments was not achieved -- the plan was underfulfilled by 2.4 percent.

The PPR's long-term, medium-term, and short-term debts at the end of 1984 compared to the end of 1983 were as follows: -- Debts in socialist currency rose from Z261 billion to Z348 billion, in other words, from 3.8 billion transfer rubles to 4.8 billion transfer rubles;

-- Debts in capitalist currency rose from Z2,597 billion to Z3,384 billion, in other words, from $26.4 billion to $26.8 billion.

The differences between the prices of exported goods and imported goods were unfavorable, though less so than in 1983. Concerning trade with the first area of payments, prices of exports calculated in rubles rose by 5.2 percent, and prices of imports by 5.8 percent. The terms of trade indicator was 99.4, compared to 96.7 in 1983. Concerning trade with the second area of payments, the prices of exports calculated in U.S. dollars were 6.3 percent less, and the prices of imports 4.4 percent less. The terms of trade indicator here was 98, compared to 92.6 in 1983.

In 1984 there were changes to the goods structure of foreign trade. The percentage of fuels and energy out of total exports rose from 17.1 percent in 1983 to 17.7 in 1984 as a result of more exports to the second area of payments. There were also more exports of chemical, mineral, timber, paper, and agricultural products. However, the percentage of electrical machines out of total exports fell from 40.6 in 1983 to 39 percent in 1984, chiefly as a result of reduced exports to the second area of payments.

Imports comprised more electrical goods, metallurgical goods, and food items. Less fuels, energy, and products of the chemical and light industries were imported.

Coal exports amounted to 43.3 million metric tons, which was 8.2 million metric tons or 23 percent more than in 1983.

Imports of high-protein grain and fodder amounted to 3,515,000 metric tons, which was 7 percent less than in 1983. Imports of mill grain and mill grain products fell by 22 percent.

The trade deficit with the second area of payments concerning food and agricultural produce amounted to $329 million, compared to $219 million in 1983.

The financing of imports from enterprises' own funds is becoming increasingly widespread. This is chiefly brought about by channeling away funds from hard currency profits earned by exports to the second area of payments. Up to the end of 1984, 2,188 enterprises had earned the right to make use of such funds. In 1984, the value of imports financed this way was $682 million, or 14.1 percent of imports from this area.

The granting of foreign trade concessions was continued. The Ministry of Foreign Trade issued 240 concessions up to the end of 1984.

The Population and Employment

On 31 December, 1984, Poland's population was 37.1 million, of whom 22.3 million lived in cities and 14.8 million in rural areas. The percentage of urban dwellers rose from 59.7 percent in 1983 to 60 percent in 1984.

The number of people of working age rose by about 60,000; in other words, 0.3 percent. Even so, the percentage of people of working age out of the total population fell from 58.9 in 1983 to 58.6 in 1984. The percentage of people below or above working age rose.

The number of live births was 699,000, whereas the birth rate per 1,000 people fell from 19.7 in 1983 to 18.9 in 1984.

Infant mortality also fell from 13,800 in 1983 to 13,400 in 1984. The infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births fell from 19.3 to 19.1.

The number of deaths in 1984 was 364,800, whereas the death rate per 1,000 people rose from 9.5 in 1983 to 9.9 in 1984.

The natural growth of the population amounted to 334,200; in other words, 9 per 1,000 compared to 10.2 in 1983.

The number of weddings was 285,700 -- 20,200 less than in 1983.

Average employment in the socialized economy was 0.5 percent more than in 1983. Employment in the non-materials production sphere rose, whereas it fell in the materials production sphere.

Average employment in the socialized economy was as follows:

Item	Total	Rise (plus) or Drop (minus) Compared to 1983 in thousands	1983 Is 100
Total	11,621	plus 58	100.5
Materials production sphere	9,077	minus 26	99.7
Including:			
Industry	4,418	minus 24	99.5
Construction	1,093	plus 4	100.4
Agriculture	839	minus 15	98.2
Forestry	154	plus 3	102.1
Transportation & communications	1,043	minus 2	99.8
Trade	1,118	plus 4	100.4
Communal Services	334	plus 1	100.3

Item	Total	Rise (plus) or Drop (minus) Compared to 1983 in thousands	1983 is 100
Non-Materials Production Sphere	2,544	plus 84	103.4
Including:			
Housing economy plus non-material communal services	205	plus 3	101.4
Science & technological development	110	minus 2	98.4
Education & upbringing	887	plus 30	103.5
Culture and art	82	plus 1	101.1
Health protection & social welfare	695	plus 15	102.3
State administration & the judicature	215	plus 26	113.5
Finance & insurance	123	plus 2	102

The growth in the employment figures for the state administration was mainly caused by the addition to this category of about 18,000 employees performing administrative functions, including urban planning, architecture, construction supervision, investments planning and coordination, veterinary science, and school administration (Council of Ministers Resolution No 148/84 dated 12 November, 1984).

Wages, Social Benefits, Living Costs

The wages of those employed in the socialized economy, comprising personal wages and including bonuses and dividends paid out of the profits of enterprises and cooperatives, fees, and payments out of factory bonus funds, amounted to Z2,465 billion, and were approximately 18.2 percent higher than in 1983.

Personal wages, comprising about 96 percent of the total payments made, rose by 21.1 percent compared to 1983. Payments out of the profits of enterprises and cooperatives comprised about Z90 billion, or 3.8 percent of personal wages.

Average monthly wages, comprising personal wages (for normal work time and overtime, including work on free Saturdays), workers bonuses, and payments out of the profits of enterprises and cooperatives, and, in the case of the non-material production sphere, payments out of factory bonus funds, amounted to about Z16,900 -- about Z2,800, or 20.2 percent more than in 1983.

Average monthly wages in basic sectors of the economy in 1984 were as follows:

Item	Total in Thousands of Zlotys	Growth Compared to 1983 in Thousands of Zlotys	1983 Is 100
Total	16.9	2.8	120.2
Material production sphere	17.7	2.9	119.8
Including:			
Industry	19	3	119.1
Extracting industry	33.3	4.7	116.5
Processing industry	17	2.8	119.6
Construction	13.6	3.5	123.5
Agriculture	16.9	3.2	123
Forestry	16.8	3.2	123.3
Transportation & communications	16.2	2.5	118.4
Trade	13.9	2.1	117.8
Communal services	16.4	3	122.1

Item	Total in Thousands of Zlotys	Growth Compared to 1983 in Thousands of Zlotys	1983 Is 100
Non-material production sphere	14.2	2.6	122.7
Including:			
Housing economy & non-material communal services	15	2.9	123.6
Science & technological development	16	2.9	121
Education & upbringing	14.3	2.8	124.4
Culture and arts	13.9	2.6	122.8
Health protection & social welfare	13	2.5	123.6
State administration & judicature	15.5	2.4	118.1
Finance & insurance	14.8	2.9	124.4

In 1984 there was a further transfer of people from lower income brackets to higher ones. In the high income groups, the percentage of blue-collar workers rose more rapidly than that of white-collar workers.

The structure of employment in September classifed by wages was as follows:

		Monthly Wages			
	Total	Up to Z6,000	Z6,001-Z10,000	Z10,001-Z14,000	Z14,001-Z18,000
1983 total percentage	100	1.6	22.1	35.8	22.9
1984 total percentage	100	0.7	12	30.1	26.9
Total 1984 employees in thousands	9,153	61	1,105	2,759	2,460
1983 percent of blue-collar workers	100	1.8	22	33.8	23
1984 percent of blue-collar workers	100	0.8	12.9	29.1	25.8
Total 1984 blue-collar workers in thousands	5,896	50	757	1,715	1,524
1983 percent of white-collar workers	100	1.2	22.4	38.9	22.9
1984 percent of white-collar workers	100	0.3	10.7	32.1	28.6
Total 1984 white-collar workers in thousands	3,257	11	348	1,044	935

	Z18,001-Z22,000	Z22,001-Z26,000	Z26,001-Z30,000	Z30,000 Plus
1983 total percentage	9.7	3.8	1.7	2.4
1984 total percentage	15.3	7.2	3.4	4.4
Total 1984 employees in thousands	1,389	663	315	401

	Z18,001-Z22,000	Z22,001-Z26,000	Z26,001-Z30,000	Z30,000 Plus
1983 percent of blue-collar workers	10	4.4	2.1	2.9
1984 percent of blue-collar workers	14.7	7.3	3.9	5.5
Total 1984 blue-collar workers in thousands	869	432	229	320
1983 percent of white-collar workers	9.1	3	1.1	1.4
1984 percent of white-collar workers	16	7	2.7	2.6
Total 1984 white-collar workers in thousands	520	231	87	81

This table applies only to workers who received wages for the whole of September.

The total value of pensions (except for farmers) was Z565.4 billion, and was Z97.3 billion, or 20.8 percent more than in 1983.

The average monthly pension was about Z8,500, which is about Z1,500 or 21.9 percent higher than in 1983. This increase is mainly due to the rise in benefits. Although newly-granted pensions were higher than in 1983 (the average such pension was about Z10,000), these only constitute about 7 percent of total benefits, and their influence on the total structure is not great.

Almost 3 million pensioners received second and third-stage pension increases, but the pensions of about 2 million pensioners, including 1.7 million who received their increases in 1983, did not rise.

The number and categories of pensions according to size has been estimated as follows by the Social Insurance Office:

Value in Zlotys	Number of Pensions in Thousands	Percentage
Total pensions	5,161	100
Up to Z5,000	836	16.2
Z5,001-Z6,000	800	15.5
Z6,001-Z7,000	820	15.9
Z7,001-Z8,000	650	12.6
Z8,001-Z9,000	485	9.4
Z9,001-Z10,000	351	6.8
Z10,001-Z12,000	519	10.1
Z12,001-Z14,000	258	5
Z14,001-Z16,000	186	3.6
Z16,001-Z20,000	176	3.4
Z20,000,Z25,000	43	0.8
Z25,000 and more	37	0.7

The pensions of less than Z5,000 consist solely of group 3 invalidity pensions. The category Z5,000-Z6,000 includes about 100,000 people who receive the minimum pension as well as 700,000 people who receive invalidity pensions and family benefits.

Payments of pensions to private farmers amounted to Z56.7 billion, and the average such pension was Z5,100 -- 6.2 percent more than in 1983.

Payments of social benefits and insurance (excluding sickness benefits payable out of factory funds and benefits for private farmers) amounted to Z222.3 billion, 8.6 percent more than in 1983. Payments of family benefits amounted to Z160.2 billion, maternity benefits Z15 billion, and educational benefits Z20.7 billion.

The increased retail prices in socialized and private trade outlets in 1984 plus the 1983 price increases meant that the living costs of individual groups of society rose by 15-17 percent. The more important 1984 price increases include the rise in the cost of basic food items as of 30 January, increased fuel prices and television and radio license fees as of 1 April, the increased prices of some durable goods, which went up from March to May; and the increased costs of some services at the end of the year (higher bus and rail fares, postage and telephone charges, and rent for leased or cooperative premises).

The rise in the cost of living was also caused by 1983 price increases of liquor, tobacco, fuels, and rent.

Taking into account the effects of all price increases, the cost of living index of households in various socioeconomic categories was as follows:

	Households Working in the Socialized Economy		Peasant Households		Pensioner Households	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
	Previous year is 100					
Total goods	123.1	116	125.3	115	118.1	117
Minus liquor whose prices had not changed	116.8	115	116.3	114	115.7	116
Food	112.9	119	112.5	121	111.4	118
Liquor	142.6	106	142.3	105	142.9	106
Non-food	122.2	114	121.5	115	120.4	112
Services	137.2	120	140.6	118	131.5	123

The figures for peasant households do not include the cost of home-grown food. The cost of living index of peasant families calculated according to expenditures and taking into account the value of home-grown food, was 118.8 in 1983 and 116 in 1984.

A comparison of the increases in wages and pensions with the increases in living costs shows that the average real value of wages and pensions has risen. This means that for a considerable percentage of working people and pensioners, real wages and pensions were higher. However, for the remainder, living costs were either higher or equal to the wage increases, in which case, the real wages and benefits of these people either fell or remained at the previous year's level.

The Financial and Market Situation

The financial and market situation was influenced by greater incomes and expenditures by the population, higher prices, and by a continuing insufficient supply of goods and services despite the increased quantities thereof.

According to data gathered by the Polish National Bank, people's incomes in 1984 reached Z5,126.5 billion and were 19.6 percent higher than 1983 incomes. People's expenditures in 1983 amounted to Z4,841.2 billion, signifying a rise of 21.2 percent. People spent Z3,903.4 billion on goods, 20.2 percent more than in 1983.

In 1984, people's financial assets increased by Z285.3 billion, whereas in 1983 they had increased by Z293.6 billion. On 31 December 1984, people's financial assets were Z2,023.9 billion, of which Z1,259.6 billion was deposited in savings and cooperative banks and used to pay bills, and Z764.3 billion consisted of cash to spend. Compared with the end of 1983, Polish savings bank and cooperative bank deposits and payments of bills were Z184.1 billion, or 17.1 percent more, whereas the amount of cash to spend increased by Z101.2 billion or 15.3 percent.

The value of retail sales of goods by socialized economic units was Z4,117.1 billion, and was 19.5 percent higher than in 1983 when calculated in terms of current prices. Of this figure, 32.7 percent was spent on food, 13.5 percent on liquor, and 53.8 percent on other goods.

The retail prices of goods and services rose by an average of 15 percent compared to 1983. This was in accordance with the forecast in the 1984 plan. Retail prices of goods in socialized trade outlets were about 13 percent higher, and those in private trade outlets about 21 percent higher. The prices of services rose by about 21 percent, including 18 percent in the case of services provided by socialized economic units.

Retail sales by socialized economic units calculated in fixed prices were about 6 percent higher than in 1983. Food sales were about 2 percent higher, liquor sales about 4 percent higher, and sales of other goods about 8 percent higher.

The market situation was characterized by full ration quotas, but the range of goods did not fully suit needs. This particularly applies to meat and meat products -- there was not enough pork and cold cuts, mainly of higher quality. On the whole, there were satisfactory supplies of non-rationed goods to the market, including milk, cream, cottage cheese, fruit, vegetables, and potatoes. Supplies of maturing cheeses and eggs were occasionally worse. There was a shortage of imported foodstuffs, including citrus fruit, spices, coffee, cheaper types of tea, and rice. In the second half of the year there was a slight improvement in market supplies of some imported articles, especially rice and coffee.

Concerning items other than food, there continued to be serious shortages of articles produced by light industries (bed linen, men's underwear, and hosiery), household appliances (kitchen utensils, cutlery, crockery, and so on), and light bulbs. Despite increased supplies, there was still an unsatisfied demand for furniture, refrigerators, freezers, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, radios, black and white television sets, bicycles, and cars. There were occasional shortages of toothpaste and shampoo. Concerning fuels, there was a shortage of coke, and concerning building materials, there was a shortage of metal goods, covering materials, and bricks. Shops possessed considerable stocks of some kinds of footwear and clothing.

Supplies of selected commodities to the market in 1984 were as follows:

Item	Metric Unit of Measurement	Absolute Quantity	1983 Is 100	1979 Is 100
Meat and poultry plus meat and poultry products	thousands of tons	1,431	100.5	71.4
Meat and meat products	"	1,252	95.8	73.8
Poultry and poultry products	"	179	154.5	57.9
Fish and fish products	"	251.7	105.8	99.7
Animal fats	"	106.6	86.1	64.6
Oil	"	60.9	134.4	154.7
Margarine	"	134.4	102.9	94
Butter	"	255.8	101.9	102.4
Milk	millions of liters	2,318	97.2	100.3
Maturing cheeses	thous. of tons	94.4	107.6	130.4
Cottage cheese	"	211.2	114.3	132.5
Cream	"	251.6	99.5	107.2
Eggs	millions	2,256	101	107.5
Wheat flour	thous. of tons	451.7	109.7	89.7
Buckwheat	"	218.4	104.5	79.[illegible]
Macaroni	"	81.9	108.3	95
Sugar	"	1,167	97.4	105
Vodka	millions of liters	142.1	102.8	81
Wine and mead	"	310	109.6	90.1
Cigarettes	billions	87.6	103.5	94.9
Cotton fabrics	millions of meters	136.2	126.4	63.9
Woolen fabrics	"	47.2	122.3	82.5
Silk fabrics	"	72.3	113.9	110.2
Knitwear	millions of units	120.5	95.3	#
Incl. for infants	"	27.4	90.6	#
Incl. for children & young people	"	63.8	93.7	#
Knitted underwear	"	188	112.2	#
Thick tights for children	"	23.4	96.6	#
Thin ladies tights	"	66.6	99.8	#
Coats and jackets	"	11.6	88.4	98.3
Incl. for children & young people	"	4.7	81.6	#
Men's and boys' suits	"	3.6	81.7	#
Woven underwear	"	31.2	116.3	118.6
Total footwear	millions of pairs	135.8	99.1	113.9
Incl. leather & artificial materials	"	80.1	95.8	122.1
Incl. for children & young people	"	26.2	94.9	#
Incl. rubber	"	16.4	94.1	69.5
Refrigerators & freezers	thousands	880	125.8	93.3
Washers and spin dryers	"	955.5	115.2	120.2
Incl. automatics	"	409.8	120.4	129.4
Sewing machines	"	270.1	102.9	107.9
Radio sets	"	1,555	108.5	70.9
Television sets	"	727.8	102.4	71.1
Incl. black & white	"	306.9	114.3	184.4
Radio-cassette recorders	"	507.6	106.4	221.4
Tape recorders & dictating machines	"	322.3	96.7	45.3
Cars	"	211.6	103.2	97.1
Bicycles	"	1,355	113.1	94.2
Furniture & complete furniture units	thousands of units	403.2	13.2	97.1

Item	Metric Unit of Measurement	Absolute Quantity	1983 Is 100	1979 Is 100
Kitchen furniture units	thous. of units	253.3	89.1	
Sofas and couches	"	1,011	106	#
Washing powder & granules	thousands of tons	181.2	93.9	103
Soap	"	30.8	60.9	68.7
Coal and briquettes	"	24,207	92.8	95.4
Gasoline	"	1,681	88.2	125
Cement	"	5,875	97.6	124.3

Asterisks mean that supplies were not recorded in 1979.

On 31 December 1984, wholesale and retail stocks of goods amounted to Z644 billion, 29.3 percent more than at the end of 1983. Of this total value, 15.8 percent was food, 4.7 percent was liquor, and 79.5 percent was other goods. In many categories of goods there were not sufficient quantities to guarantee continuous sales; this was especially true of non-food articles.

Expenditures on services rendered by socialized economic units calculated in terms of current prices were about 22 percent higher than in 1983. If one converts the value of services sold into constant prices, then the value of services sold by the population rose by about 4 percent.

Social Services

According to preliminary data, current expenditures out of the state budget on social services in 1984 were as follows:

Item	Billions of Zlotys	1983 is 100
Total	737.7	128.6
Education and upbringing	331.6	129.9
Incl. higher education	67	121.7
Culture and arts	52.3	125.2
Health care and social welfare	338.4	128.7
Physical culture, sports, tourism, and recreation	15.4	112.6

In 1984, socialized enterprises (excluding state farms and agricultural production cooperatives) transferred to social funds, out of which social and cultural services are also financed, about Z40 billion, which is about 17.6 percent more than in 1983.

There was a further growth in the number of children of pre-school age (54,500 more) and of school age (145,900 more). In 1984, 1,296,800 children attended kindergartens, 4.4 percent more than in the previous year. Density in kindergartens rose to 115 children for every 100 places in 1983. About 49 percent of children aged 3-6 were receiving pre-school care (about 99 percent of all 6 year-olds).

During the 1984-85 school year, 7 million persons, or about 19 percent of the population, were undergoing education.

There were 4,770,600 children in elementary schools (3.1 percent more than in 1983), 375,000 in colleges of general education (0.6 percent more), and 1,516,800 in all types of vocational training schools (1.3 percent more).

The number of young people going on to secondary education immediately after elementary school amounted to 435,700, which was 97.2 percent of all the children who completed elementary school. Just as in previous years, the overwhelming majority of these (346,700) were accepted by vocational schools.

Of the 350,600 students in colleges, 76.8 percent (269,400) were involved in daytime study. Some 52,500 students were accepted for the first year of day studies, which is 1.3 percent less than in 1983. More students with daytime jobs entered the first year of studies: from 8,600 in 1983 to 10,400 in 1984.

Education grants were received by 111,900 students in daytime studies (43.9 percent) [comparison not further specified], and 64,700 students were using student cafeterias (about 10 percent more than in the previous year.)

In 1984, 466,400 children completed elementary school, 86,100 completed colleges of general education, and 371,600 completed vocational training schools (including 148,800 who completed secondary schools).

Diplomas were earned by 63,600 students, including 4,700 who received degrees.

The number of doctors at the end of 1984 was 71,000; 1,800 more than at the end of 1983. The number of dentists was 17,400 -- only 90 more than in 1983. There were 19.2 doctors and 4.7 dentists for every 1,000 people (in 1983 the figures were 18.8 and 4.7 respectively).

In 1984 the total number of beds in general hospitals was 208,500 -- 2,300 more than at the end of 1983. There were 56.2 beds for every 1,000 people (56.1 beds in 1983).

The number of health centers at the end of 1984 was 102,300; 12 more than at the end of 1983.

There were 900 more places in permanent day nurseries at the end of 1984; the total amounted to 102,300 places.

The number of places in welfare homes at the end of 1984 was 64,100; 603 more than at the end of 1983.

In 1984, a total of 5,117 titles of books and brochures were published, 136 less than in 1983. The total print of books and brochures amounted to 220.3 million copies, 14 percent more than in the previous year.

Some 52 newspaper and 755 periodical titles were published. Newspaper circulation amounted to 2,593.7 million copies, 1.6 percent more than in 1983. The circulation of periodicals amounted to 889.6 million, 14.3 percent more than in 1983.

The number of radio license holders was 9,178,000 -- 1.4 percent more than in 1983, and the number of television license holders was 8,695,000 -- 1 percent more than in 1983.

The number of theater goers was 8,174,000 -- 4.8 percent more than in 1983.

The number of cinema goers was 16.6 percent more than in 1983 and amounted to 126 million.

Some 3.7 million people went on a vacation, 7,000 less than in 1983.

Some 3 million people went abroad (1.8 million in 1983). Of these, 2.4 million traveled to the socialist countries (1.3 million in 1983). This means that the total number of vacations rose by 73.5 percent, and 89.2 percent in the case of vacations in the socialist countries.

Warsaw, January 1985.

CEAUSESCU HOLDS TALKS WITH FRG FOREIGN MINISTER

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[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/2/1985 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu received on February 13 Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and minister for foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, now visiting Romania.

The guest addressed President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute from Richard von Weizsaecker, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that the president and chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany be conveyed best wishes.

The meetings and talks Romania's president had in West Germany during state visits were evoked with satisfaction during the talk.

The wish was expressed to take action in the spirit of what was agreed during summit meetings and (?talks) for actuating and amplifying the political, economic, technological-scientific and other kinds of relations between Romania and Federal Germany, based on mutual advantage and interest, observance of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, especially, stress was laid on the need for expanding and diversifying economic collaboration in production, developing the commercial exchanges and the cooperation between Romania enterprises and West German firms, by promoting modern forms to mutual benefit, in the interests of peace and collaboration among nations.

During the exchange of views on the major issues of the current international life, worry was expressed about the world dramatic situation and it was pointed out that the year 1985 was decisive year for the halting of the dangerous course of events, for the resumption of the policy of detente, disarmament and collaboration.

It was stressed that the meeting between the foreign ministers of the USSR and the U.S. and the agreement reached on starting fresh negotiations in Geneva was a positive factor and that every effort had to be done in order to reach proper accords, conducive to halting the arms race, to disarmament, nuclear above all. At the same time, the necessity was emphasized that the other states too, act a real part, contribute to the success of the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States, to the implementation of the policy of disarmament, security and collaboration.

President Nicolae Ceausescu underlined that of great importance for the success of the negotiations would be the halting -- while negotiations are being held -- of the manufacture and emplacement of new nuclear weapons. He also showed that European countries -- especially Warsaw Treaty and NATO-members -- ought to take part, in one form or another, in the Soviet-American talks, to make their contribution to their successful unfolding, to making progress in nuclear disarmament.

Stress was also laid on the need to step up efforts to reach understandings as fast as possible, at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, the Vienna talks on reduction of arms and armed forces in central Europe, and at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building, Security and Disarmament Measures in Europe which, although limited, would influence confidence-building, other accords and would help Soviet-American talks.

During the talks emphasis was placed on the importance of a constructive approach of underdevelopment issues, including the debts of developing countries and interest rates, in order to provide for a stable world economy.

The mutual wish was expressed to take action for the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries, both bilaterally and internationally, for a policy of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, attended the interview. The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

DPA Report on Talks

LD131444 Hamburg DPA in German 1337 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Feb (DPA) -- In an extraordinarily long exchange of views in Bucharest today, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Romanian head of party and state Nicolae Ceausescu spoke mainly about the approximately 300,000 ethnic German-Romanians and German-Romanian economic relations. After the meeting Genscher, referring to the necessary discretion in humanitarian questions, did not wish to release any details on the question of the treatment by local authorities of ethnic German-Romanians who wished to emigrate. The minister merely declared that "we are continuing to talk about this matter."

The background to the differences of opinion between Bonn and Bucharest are the reports that appeared last autumn that Germans wishing to emigrate had to pay up to DM8,000 in foreign currency to the Romanian authorities in addition to the official payments by the FRG. According to information that has not yet been officially confirmed, the FRG msut pay DM7,500 per resettler to the Romanian treasury. Last year Romania allowed 16,555 Germans to resettle; this was considerably more than the figure of 11,000 that had been agreed upon.

According to Genscher, both sides want to achieve an expansion of German-Romanian trade, which has fallen from DM3.6 billion in 1979 to DM1.9 billion in 1983. According to information from Genscher's party, the FRG is also interested in an expansion of mutual trade on political grounds. Delegation sources said that Ceausescu had held out to Genscher the prospects of a list of Romanian wishes for cooperation with German companies. In addition, a German-Romanian symposium on cooperation between companies of both countries is to be held in Cologne in May.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH CONCLUDES SDUF CONGRESS

AU111643 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Feb 85 p 1

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at concluding session of the Third Socialist Democracy and Unity Front Congress on 8 February in Bucharest]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: We conclude the proceedings of the Third Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] Congress by adopting, in full unanimity, all the documents and decisions, which provide wonderful prospects for our fatherland's socioeconomic development and for the unflinching implementation of the objectives of the 13th RCP Congress during the superior and decisive stage in the process of fulfilling the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and our country's progress toward communism. (loud and prolonged cheers and chants of "Ceausescu reelected at the third congress")

The discussions within the congress and the commissions have strongly reasserted the great responsibility and broad democratic nature of the SDUF. During discussions, a number of justified criticisms have been voiced, a self-critical position has been adopted -- which could be even more self-critical -- regarding some shortfalls, and many proposals have been expressed on improving activity in all fields.

At the same time, commitments were voiced to act more resolutely in the spirit of revolutionary requirements in order to fulfill, under the best conditions, the programs of our fatherland's socioeconomic development and of further elevating our people's level of civilization. (loud, prolonged applause]

The directives regarding socioeconomic development during the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan period and through the year 2000 and all the other programs and decisions unanimously adopted by the congress ensure the raising of our fatherland's production forces to new levels of development, perfecting social relations and continuously improving our people's material and cultural well-being, as well as strengthening Romania's independence and sovereignty. (loud, prolonged applause)

One can state that by adopting the 13th congress documents as the SDUF program of activity and all our people's program of activity, we begin a new stage of the revolution: the stage of continuously changing our fatherland and raising the revolutionary process to a higher level, which ensures Romania's firm advance toward the golden dream, toward the classless society, towards the communist society! (strong, prolonged cheers and chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

We have a wonderful program, with great and broad prospects. At this time the activity we must carry out for its fulfillment and the organizational activity to implement the decisions and guidelines under the best conditions are decisive. All the organizations included in the SDUF, the National Council and the local councils must most resolutely proceed to the unflinching implementation of the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and the Third SDUF Congress. We must resolutely act to ensure the 1985 plan fulfillment under the best conditions, and to proceed to the fulfillment of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, which ensures our fatherland's strong development, the reinforcement of our technical and material base, and Romania's firm progress toward the high peaks of progress, civilization, well-being, and happiness. (loud and prolonged applause)

Likewise, we must resolutely pass to preparations for optimally carrying out the elections to the Grand National Assembly [GNA] and to the people's councils. This should be an opportunity to carry out broad political and organizational activities for uniting the efforts of all our people and fulfilling the great programs of our fatherland's comprehensive progress.

The documents of the 13th RCP Congress unanimously adopted by the Third SDUF Congress represent the election program. As I have already mentioned, there is complete unity between program and reality, and between words and deeds. This is why we want to assure all our people that the program we have presented at the elections is the basis for elevating our people's standard of living and ensuring our fatherland's progress to a higher level. We have the guarantee that we can achieve this goal!" (Strong cheers and chants; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

We must propose as candidates running for deputy seats in the GNA and the people's councils, the most active and competent party, state, and SDUF activists. Here I refer to all the organizations included in the SDUF.

We must ensure that all the candidates we propose enjoy the trust of the broad people's masses, that they guarantee in all their activity to strive to fulfill the commitments and programs we present before all our people, that after their election they will ensure that the GNA and the people's councils optimally fulfill the important role incumbent upon them within our workers' revolutionary democracy and will do everything to serve our people and their well-being, and will strive to implement the country's socioeconomic development programs and to strengthen our socialist fatherland! (loud and prolonged cheers and chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

I would like to stress on this occasion, too, that the elections to the GNA and the people's councils must be a powerful manifestation of all our people's unity within the SDUF and under the leadership of our party, the leading political force of our entire nation.

The votes given to the SDUF candidates must at the same time reassert the will and determination of all our people to unflinchingly implement the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state, which ensure our entire nation's progress and well-being and Romania's independence and sovereignty! (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!")

Dear comrades and friends, all participants in the congress and all the component organizations must return to their workplace with the strong determination to do everything possible to unflinchingly implement all decisions and programs that have been unanimously adopted.

We must never forget that we are building a society of free work and of a free nation, which is the master of its destiny. Achieving everything we agreed upon depends on the work of each of us and on the way we act at our respective workplaces in implementing the programs and guidelines of socioeconomic development under the best conditions! We must do everything possible to demonstrate -- in the next stage, too, and through the united work of our entire nation -- the creative capacity of a free people determined to build their destiny of well-being and happiness in full unity and according to their will! (loud cheers and chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Likewise, I would like to reassert, at the end of the SDUF Congress proceedings, Socialist Romania's determination to strive for a halt to the dangerous course of events and for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, for a policy of peace and cooperation with all countries throughout the world, regardless of their social order, and for unflinching respect for the right of each nation to ensure socioeconomic development in accordance with its own will. (strong, prolonged applause)

On behalf of the SDUF National Council, I wish to extend heartfelt greetings to the congress for the trust it has in me. I assure the congress that we will do everything possible to ensure that the National Council fulfills its role as coordinator of the entire activity for implementing the progress and for strengthening the unity of all our people, decisive factors for the triumph of socialism and communism in Romania! (strong cheers and chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

From the rostrum of this high forum of revolutionary worker's democracy, I would like to extend most heartfelt thanks for my reelection as SDUF chairman and to assure the congress and all our people that I will continue to strive with all my energy to serve the cause of socialism and communism, and to ensure, together with all our people, the implementation of the programs we have adopted in complete unanimity for the well-being and happiness of all our nation and for Romania's peace, independence, and sovereignty! (loud cheers and chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Long live the SDUF, the broadest democratic body of our people! (loud and prolonged cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!"]

Long live the unshakable unity of all our people within the SDUF and under the RCP leadership! (loud and prolonged applause; cheers of "Ceausescu-RCP!)

Long live and continuously flourish our free homeland! May our people's well-being continuously increase! Long live the SR of Romania! (prolonged cheers and chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!")

Long live cooperation and solidarity with all countries throughout the world and may the policy of disarmament, independence, freedom, and peace triumph! (loud and prolonged applause; long chants of: "Ceausescu-RCP," "Ceausescu and the people," and "Ceausescu-Peace!" In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and strong unity, all present in the Congress Hall stood up and cheered for a long time for the RCP, the leading political force of all our nation, for its secretary general, the president of the SR of Romania and chairman of SDUF, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.)

POPESCU PRESENTS RCP MESSAGE TO PCF CONGRESS

AU111603 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Feb 85 p 8

[RCP message to the 25th PCF Congress presented by Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee on 7 February in Saint-Ouen, France]

[Text] To the 25th PCF Congress: On behalf of the RCP and Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, I extend to all party militants friendly greetings and best wishes for success in the congress proceedings.

Romanian Communists follow with great interest the struggle waged by the PCF for innovating changes in society and for fulfillment of the aspiration for progress, well-being, freedom, and peace of the French workers class and people.

We take the opportunity presented by this important event in the life of French Communists to point out with satisfaction the friendly relations of cooperation and solidarity between the RCP and PCF based on full equality, mutual esteem and trust, and respect for each party's right to autonomously draw up its revolutionary strategy and tactics, without any foreign interference, in accordance with the specific historical, national, and social conditions prevailing in each country. We are convinced that the solidarity between the RCP and PCF and the active contacts and dialogue between the two parties at leadership and other levels contributes to strengthening friendship between the Romanian and French peoples and comprehensive cooperation between Romania and France, in accordance with the interests of the two countries and peoples, and to the benefit of cooperation and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Today, the Romanian people, closely united around the RCP, are unswervingly implementing the decisions adopted by the 13th RCP Congress and are firmly working to intensively develop and further modernize the forces of production, increase economic efficiency, fully assert the scientific-technological revolution, implement a profound agrarian revolution, deepen and expand socialist democracy, and continuously raise the people's level of material and cultural civilization.

Faced with the growing danger of a new world war that would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe, all peoples are deeply concerned with halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear one, proceeding to disarmament, achieving detente, and defending peace.

We resolutely call for halting the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe and implementing the USSR countermeasures and for reducing and completely eliminating nuclear weapons from our continent. We welcome the agreement reached during the meeting between the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers on negotiations regarding the problem of nuclear and space weapons. We consider this agreement as a positive and important step, which, however, represents just a beginning. Efforts should be intensified to ensure that these negotiations lead to concrete results as soon as possible. In this respect, great responsibility devolves on governments, political parties, progressive forces, and peace movements in Europe and throughout the world, which can contribute to reducing tension and the danger of war, resuming the course of detente, and establishing a lasting peace on our planet.

In this spirit the RCP is strengthening cooperation and solidarity with all communist and workers parties, socialist and social-democratic parties, and other progressive and democratic forces, thus making an active contribution to the struggle for victory in the great cause of international security and peace.

We wish you, dear comrades, full success in all PCF activity devoted to the vital interests of the broad masses of working people, to the freedom and independence of the French people, and to the cause of progress, friendship among all peoples, and detente and peace in the world.

The RCP Committee

REAGAN'S STATE OF UNION ADDRESS OUTLINED

AU111614 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan delivered the traditional State of the Union message to the two Congress chambers. He reiterated the domestic and foreign policy choices promoted by his administration in the last 4 years.

Regarding economic developments in the United States, the President talked about the problems of unemployment, particularly among youth, and stressed the need to cut down the budgetary deficit. R. Reagan said that federal expenditures in 1986 will be frozen to their current level and he made proposals for reducing social security allocations and subsidies for farmers, while maintaining military expenditures to almost a third of the federal budget. In his message, he also asked that further reforms be implemented with a view to eliminating waste in, and improving governmental management methods. Advocating a reform of the tax system, the President talked about its "inequitable aspects" and said: "Low-income families are faced with fiscal obligations that are too high. This is a great burden for them, considering their already hard living conditions." On the other hand, the message contains a proposal to reduce the taxes of corporations, with a view to "maintaining incentives for capital accumulation."

Regarding the financial policy, the administration intends to cooperate with the Federal Reserve Office (the central bank) in order to "ensure stable prices, without maintaining artificially high interest rates and uselessly limiting growth."

President Reagan also advocated the adoption of measures to combat the "explosion of violence" in American cities.

Stating that as of 1981 the United States has been concerned with achieving "equitable and verifiable agreements in the field of armaments aimed at reducing the risk of war, as well as nuclear arsenals," R. Reagan said, "Our greatest desire is to see the day when nuclear weapons will be banned forever from earth." However, he asked in his message that Congress approve the further development of the MX missile program and the start of the space defense project ("star wars").

In conclusion, the presidential message reiterates the well known guidelines of the foreign policy promoted by the current U.S. Administration.

NECULA TO HEAD MERGED MACHINE-BUILDING MINISTRY

AU141122 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Feb 85 p 5

[Text] By decree of the State Council, a new Ministry of Machine-Building Industry has been established by merging the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry and the Ministry of Machine Tools, Electrical Engineering, and Electronics, which now ceases its activity.

By presidential decree, Comrade Alexandru Necula has been appointed minister of the machine-building industry.

By presidential decree, Comrade Richard Winter has been relieved of his post as minister of technical-material supply and control of the management of fixed assets and will be assigned to other duties.

Comrade Petre Preoteasa has been appointed minister of technical-material supply and control of the management of fixed assets.

EFFORTS TO INCREASE COAL OUTPUT SUCCESSFUL

AU131532 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1313 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/2/1985 -- Despite this winter's adverse weather, the mineworkers in Romania's principal coal basin of Gorj have managed to keep a steady fuel-coal extraction pace. As such, in the first ten days of February, they extracted an extra more than 600,000 tons of lignite, increasing to two million tons the fuel coal output extracted since the beginning of the year. Complex organizational and technical steps were taken at the Rovinari and Motru mining combines which employ more than 30,000 resulting in a 34-percent growth of the volume of the coal extracted up from the daily output in January. The miners at Voievozi-Bihor, the miners' collectives in the Jiu River basin, as well as those working in the coal fields of Banat extracted significant amounts of coal above plan provisions, providing thereby a smooth fuel coal supply for thermal power plants.

PETRE MEETS IRAQ'S RAMADAN, OTHERS IN BAGHDAD

AU131846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, (AGERPRES) 13/2/1985 -- The current development stage of Romanian-Iraqi economic ties and the possibilities of further expanding them in the interests of both sides were surveyed during the interview in Baghdad between the Romanian minister of industrial construction, Ion Petre, and Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan.

The Romanian minister also had interviews with the Iraqi ministers of housing and construction, light industry, and irrigation.

AFP: DISSIDENT'S LAWYER BEGINS PRISON TERM

AU141233 Paris AFP in English 1227 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 14 (AFP) -- A Yugoslav lawyer active in dissident circles was improsoned for seven months yesterday on 1981 charges of "hostile propaganda" and immediately started a hunger strike to protest his detention, reliable sources here said today. Vladimir Seks was also banned from the bar for 10 years under a ruling that attorneys sentenced to more than six months be stricken from the legal registry.

He immediately denounced his imprisonment as "illegal" on the grounds that he had not yet exhausted all possible recourse to the sentence, the sources said. Mr. Seks was sentenced by a court in the north central city of Osijek, in Croatia, to 13 months in prison in December, 1981. Subsequent appeals reduced that to eight, then seven months. He finally made a demand for clemency to the Federal Presidency but has not yet had a response.

Mr. Seks was one of the lawyers for the defense of six Yugoslav intellectuals in a trial here this winter that attracted attention abroad and drew human rights observers to monitor the case. Dissident sources today saw his imprisonment as consistent with new tactics of the authorities: avoiding potentially damaging trials while attempting to muzzle intellectuals with other threats, such as loss of employment.

Two other imprisoned intellectuals are continuing hunger strikes in jail, the source said. One is socialogist Vojislav Seslj, serving a four-year sentence in a Sarajevo prison. His health is thought to be failing and there has been no word from him in two weeks. The other is poet Milan Mladenovic, who was sentenced February 4 to 18 months in prison on charges of "cooperating" with a group of Yugoslav political refugees in France.

FEC TAKES 'URGENT' STEPS TO IMPROVE GAS IMPORTS

LD131409 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Feb (TANJUG) -- Today at its session chaired by Janez Zemljaric, the Federal Executive Council (FEC) discussed, among other things, gas supplies for the industry and the population. It was noted that because of the deterioration of weather conditions and reduced imported gas deliveries, unforeseen major difficulties had occurred in production collectives using gas during the production process and in heating some towns. This is why the FEC is taking urgent measures to normalize gas imports and in so doing to improve gas supplies for organizations of associated labor and for heating plants.

DJURANOVIC, KIPRIANOU HOLD CONCLUDING TALKS

LD131603 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Feb (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, held their concluding political talks today. The talks were largely devoted to international questions, to the activity of nonaligned countries, to European developments, and to focal points of crises in the world.

Both sides stressed the need for nonaligned countries to increase their activity aimed at solving international problems.

It was said in this connection that important meetings of the nonaligned countries are scheduled to take place this year, the most important being the ministerial meeting in Luanda at the beginning of September, which should be well prepared because the questions to be discussed there are exceptionally important both for the Nonaligned Movement and for international developments as a whole. Topics include the disarmament complex, security, and focal points of crises. This meeting should also adopt a decision on the venue of the next nonaligned summit meeting. The two sides expressed identical views during the talks on the situation in the Nonaligned Movement and on the activity of nonaligned countries under present international conditions.

Views were also exchanged on European developments in the context of the Stockholm conference. In this connection, the efforts of the neutral and nonaligned countries to attain positive results at this conference were pointed out.

The two sides welcomed the accord reached between the great powers to hold negotiations on the disarmament complex, but at the same time they agreed that other countries could not be passive observers because an important international question is involved. Disarmament is not a question on which the great powers alone should decide; it should be the concern of all European and other countries. In this connection it was said that a ministerial meeting of neutral and nonaligned European countries will be held in Stockholm at the end of April to discuss a series of questions in the context of reaffirmation of the Helsinki Document.

Kiprianou Departs

LD131609 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1502 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Feb (TANJUG) -- Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, left our country today after a 3-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. At Belgrade airport the president of Cyprus was given a formal send-off. After inspecting an honor guard together with his host Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, President Kiprianou said farewell to senior Yugoslav leaders including Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Presidency of the SR Serbia; Nusa Kersevan, vice president of the Yugoslav Assembly; and Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs. A joint statement on the visit will be released tomorrow.

FEDERAL CHAMBER DEBATES FINANCE, DEFENSE LAWS

LD140001 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1138 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 FEb (TANJUG) -- Today in a Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly session chaired by Stojan Bjelajac, adopted the program of work of this assembly house for 1985 and the plan for implementation of this program during the first quarter of 1985. The chamber also adopted several laws on finance and national defense at its session today.

On the proposal of its Mandate-Immunity Commission, the chamber verified the mandate of Milovan Zorc elected in a by-election in the SR of Slovenia and the mandate of Ilijaz Kurtesi, also elected in a by-election, in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

In the continuation of its session the Federal Chamber adopted the law on granting a loan to the SR of Montenegro from the resources of the permanent federal budget reserve. Four hundred million dinars are involved. The money will be used to finance the construction program of the Yugoslav section of the Titograd-Shkoder railroad. Montenegro must repay this loan by the end of June this year.

Colonel General Milan Daljevic then spoke about the group of laws in national defense. The basic aim of three laws on the session agenda is to ensure efficient work in further strengthening the Armed Forces and a more adequate settling of the problem of the status of members of the Armed Forces. Also on the agenda are three reports that deal with a number of topical aspects of defense preparations in society and the implementation of the law on national defense and the law on military service.

The draft law on service in the Armed Forces basically maintains the existing system with additions made in keeping with the degree of development of the Armed Forces and social changes, especially in the sphere of work relations in the country.

When opting for the proposed changes in the law, Daljevic stressed, we primarily had in mind the need to further perfect the system of rewarding permanent members of the Armed Forces, proceeding from the assumption that work and work results should be the basic factors that determine the material status and advancement of every individual.

We were also led by the need to make possible fresh, more rational forms of maintaining the numerical strength of the Armed Forces in keeping with the demands of the policy of economic stabilization in our society.

A new category of military persons will be introduced -- soldiers serving under contract for a specific period. They will be soldiers who after completing their military service voluntarily stay in the Army for another 3 years and are paid the appropriate personal income and then, if they meet the necessary requirements and receive the necessary training, are accepted as officers or as civilian personnel on duty in the Armed Forces. This will ensure the appropriate way of manning a number of more complicated military and lower command posts. This kind of solution is necessary and should benefit both the Army and society, the latter by providing employment for a number of young people.

In promoting military personal on active service to higher ranks, even greater value will be attached to the quality of work, thus ensuring quicker promotion for officers whose work and dedication are outstanding. There will be greater prospects for the promotion of reserve officers, bearing in mind not only the needs of the Armed Forces but also the other national defense needs. The assessment of the work of military personnel on active service will become even more objective and will take place continuously.

The system of personal incomes will be adopted for military personnel on active duty in place of the system of salaries now in use. In doing so, it will not be possible to adopt all the solutions that are in force in organizations of associated labor and work communities in society, because of the need to observe the specific nature of military service and the principles underlying command duties in the Armed Forces. The level of personal incomes will be determined on the basis of the average personal income of workers in the economy recorded in the SFRY during the preceding 6 months. Thus social verification of the work of officers on active service will be carried out directly. The practical realization of this solution will depend on the material possibilities of the social community. These possibilities will be considered separately every year when determining the requirements of the Yugoslav People's Army within the framework of the federal budget.

The status of civilians on service in the Yugoslav People's Army will also be improved and brought into line with the nature of their obligations in the Armed Forces. A system of personal income based on the results of work will also be introduced in the case of civilians instead of salaries.

Apart from this, the draft law on service in the Armed Forces also contains a series of other new solutions that will ensure greater efficiency on the part of the members of our Armed Forces in performing their duties and make possible the more adequate regularization of their status.

Directly connected with this law are two other laws on the agenda of the Federal Chamber's session today. The draft law on the pension and disabled pension insurance of military personnel features a number of important novelties that will render this system of insurance more complete. The proposed solutions ensure that this law will be brought into line with the systemic federal law in this sphere and with the changes proposed in the law on service in the Armed Forces, that we are considering today.

The draft law on amendments and addenda to the law on children's allowance envisages minor corrections needed to bring legislation into line with the current practice and with changes that have taken place in society in connection with the protection of children.

In the report on draft law implementation, which, too, is before you, it is stressed that, on the whole, this law is being implemented successfully, which ensures the regular inflow of good quality conscripts for our Armed Forces. However, as you have seen, there are also difficulties in implementing this law, especially with regard to the registration of persons liable for the draft, ensuring that recruits are called up on time, coping with a surplus of recruits, selecting candidates for reserve officers' schools and dealing with lack of response to calls for reserve military exercises.

This is why we need an even greater degree of involvement by all the subjects in our society, including delegate assemblies, in order to be able to overcome these shortcomings more speedily.

The forthcoming amendments and additions to the law on national service, which are now being prepared in cooperation with the sociopolitical communities, should also make a contribution in this respect.

Following Daljevic's speech the camber adopted the law on service in the Armed Forces, the amendments and additions to the law on children's allowance and other forms of protecting children of military personnel, and some other documents in the sphere of national defense, including the report on the implementation of the law on national service.

The chamber elected Miladin Tomovic as Federal Court judge. Vuk Ognjenovic, previously governor of the National Bank of Montenegro, was elected deputy federal secretary for finance.

After a brief discussion the Federal Chamber also adopted conclusions on economic crime that jeopardizes and hinders the realization of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

Stress was laid on the need to pursue the most adequate punitive policy and to report more often than before to the subsidiary punishment of property confiscation when the law makes this possible.

A brief discussion was also held on political delinquency. Delegate Cemal Sahatcija stressed successful cooperation among the organs dealing with political crime in Kosovo. A total of 1,073 cases of criminal proceedings were instituted in Kosovo between 1981 and 30 June 1984. During the same period proceedings were completed against 3,107 persons for offenses with political characteristics, out of whom 2,980 were punished. The analysis completed to date of the state and incidence of political delinquency in Kosovo highlights the high percentage of young offenders (about 70 percent), 40 percent of whom are from the ranks of young people attending school and students (12 percent of them under age).

The chamber endorsed the analysis of political delinquency and judged that the tasks set in 1983 continue to be topical. The chamber called for more uniform, better coordinated, and more resolute activity of all the social subjects in the struggle against political crime.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA

LD131521 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Feb (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today. It was chaired by President Veselin Djuranovic. President Djuranovic briefed the Presidency on the results of his friendly working visit to the SR of Romania and on the talks held during that visit with President Nicolae Ceausescu and other Romanian high-ranking personalities.

The Presidency assessed that this visit, as a continuation of the tradition of Yugoslav-Romanian top-level meetings, had provided a fresh boost to the consolidation of good-neighborly relations and to the expansion of all aspects of cooperation. A positive evaluation was made of the agreements achieved in connection with further promotion of various forms of mutual economic cooperation, and the need to take appropriate measures with a view to their implementation was stressed. During the session the importance was of the status and comprehensive development of the areas of the Serb and Croat minorities in Romania and of the Romanian minority in Yugoslovia was pointed out, because this represents an important factor in Yugoslav-Romanian relations, which are based on long-term mutual interests and trust.

In assessing the talks on the present situation in the world and especially in Europe -- in light of the recent accords between negotiations -- the Presidency stressed the need for the broader international public to be included in the quest for a solution to halt the arms race and bring about universal detente. It was positively assessed that during the talks emphasis was placed on the role of the nonaligned countries within the context of present-day international events and their actions in solving the most important international problems.

The Presidency made a positive assessment of the readiness of the two countries to act toward expanding bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the Balkan countries in all areas of mutual interest.

The present practice and experience in informing the domestic and foreign public about the work of the SFRY Presidency and the activity of its members were discussed and critically assessed during the session.

Other issues pertaining to the constitutional jurisdiction of the SFRY were also discussed.

SPILJAK VIEWS NATIONALISM, ACCOUNTABILITY

LD132004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Skopje, 13 Feb (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidency of the Croatian LC Central Committee, in his interview for Skopje radio transmitted today makes a positive assessment of the debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session, stressing in this context that this debate will in fact continue until the congress, the elections, and the adoption of new medium-term plans. Some of the weaknesses that this debate highlighted have been removed, while others will be resolved and examined during preparations for the 10th Croatia LC Congress in May 1986.

In fact, by pursuing the implementation of economic stabilization in Croatia, we have emerged from many difficulties: reproduction material is regularly supplied, international obligations are met more regularly, there is a $300-million surplus in the balance of payments, and industrial production is up by 6 percent. Thus, much has been undertaken, but we are still far from being satisfied.

Replying to the question, to what extent does the LC fight successfully against the exponents and manifestations of nationalism, Spiljak said:

We have considerably underrated this phenomenon and have not attached to it the significance that it has overall. Many weaknesses in the LC are also reflected in this sphere. In Croatia, nationalism is most directly linked with clericonationalism. In 1971, when accounts were settled in Croatia with the mass movement and with its exponents, and when this movement was destroyed and people on the political scene were curbed or removed, another road was taken. The mass movement manifests itself today by uniting with the militant section--in particular the Catholic Church, which has taken the course and orientation of replacing the mass movement -- to have the church truly become a general mass movement that rallies nationalists and all forces along an obsolete course toward society and in open conflict with it. There is also upbringing carried out by a section of the Catholic clergy who indoctrinate young people in a nationalist and even chauvinist spirit, in competition with other religious communities. By laying emphasis on the church of the Croats, and through the struggle for the church, it does not take into account the multinational and multidenominational community, but aims at confrontation with society and with other religions, and this is becoming very dangerous.

We have left young people to their own devices, and we have not realized in time that a section of them is being brought up in the wrong spirit by clericonationalists and chauvinists. We have also forgotten to explain to the young people the meaning of World War II and the fratricidal struggle, the meaning of having a foreigner organize the fratricidal struggle. This the young people do not know. And if today someone in Croatia can cheer Ante Pavelic, fascist symbols and swastikas, then this only shows that we have neglected this, that we have not given enough explanations to the young people, while others with different aims have been much more active. It is also a fact that a considerable number of unemployed young people, who lack job prospects, succumb more easily to alien indoctrination.

The thesis about the conflict between the intelligentsia and the LC, seen objectively, does not exist, Spiljak stressed. There is considerable sectarianism in the LC toward all structures and not only toward the intelligentsia. There is not enough breadth and developed democratic relations. The problem of leadership by paperwork, many meetings, conclusions, directives and not enough work in the factory, the village, and among intelligentsia -- this is a broader problem of the party. There must be changes in this.

In the national debate it is no accident that the party membership has felt that in many spheres there is not enough accountability for idleness, bad results, errors, conclusions that are not implemented, Spiljak stressed, adding that serious changes must take place in this respect. He then mentioned examples of accountability in Croatia being intensified, for example in connection with the implementation of the law on forests and the well-known Split case when two leaders were suspended because they did not take measures in time and did not provide information in time.

BORBA ON KOMMUNIST CALL FOR WORLD CP CONFERENCE

AU130855 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Feb 85 p 7

[Permanent correspondent D. Vukcevic report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 6 Feb -- The proposal to convene a world conference of communist and workers parties has been repeated here three times in only 2 months. The first time was the beginning of December of last year after the Prague conference on the influence of the journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, and then the journal KOMMUNIST, CPSU Central Committee organ, stressed in two consecutive issues the urgent need for the gathering of the "communist world."

The proposal is not new, and is only being publicly reiterated now, but the subject proposed for the conference, problems of war and peace, is new.

Ponomarev gave high marks to the Prague gathering, but Boris Likhachev, author of an extensive article in the latest issue of KOMMUNIST and a member of its editorial board, now added that the gathering in Prague constitutes an "extremely significant event" in the life of the communist movement. Are these assessments general here? Although it was not even expected, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo at its regular sessions -- if one judges by the announcements that are published -- did not make an assessment of the Prague conference, at which some assessments opposed to those advocated by the Soviet delegation headed by Ponomarev were heard.

PRAVDA, the official organ of the CPSU Central Committee, unlike it did 3 years ago regarding a similar conference, did not publish an editorial on the Prague conference at which representatives of 82 communist and workers parties as well as 9 representatives of revolutionary democratic parties were gathered. At the time of the earlier conference, in 1981, even the Politburo (the ideological sector was headed by Mikhail Suslov) highly appraised the conference on the influence of the journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, whose chief editorial office is in Prague.

With respect to the role of "real socialism" in the contemporary world in general and in the struggle to prevent a world war, KOMMUNIST says that the principle question for the communists has been and remains the attitude toward "real socialism." Soviet socialism is here called real and even more frequently it is called a higher stage of "real and developed socialism."

It is now polemically asserted for the first time that the Prague conference showed the danger of the "bourgeois theses" about a crisis of "internationalism." It is said that doubts about "internationalism" were entertained even within the parties, but reports on party "links" denied the attempts to belittle the share of "some countries" in supporting revolutionary movements.

CORRECTION: LCY CC SESSION SET FOR 5 MARCH

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Central Committee Session Scheduled for March," published in the 13 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 1, third paragraph, last line:

...should be held on Tuesday, 5 March. (changing Thursday to Tuesday)